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ESTABLISHED 1887

In Tokyo, a Symbol Haunted by Past Tojo and Mishima Guide Opponents in Tug-of-War

By David E. Sanger
TOKYO — Forty-five years ago, General Hideki Tojo stood defiantly in the cavernous main hall of the Imperial Army Headquarters...



Wang Dan, a leader of the 1989 pro-democracy movement, with members of his family after being released Wednesday by Chinese authorities.

China Frees 2, Hoping to Appease U.S.

By Lena H. Sun
BEIJING — Sneeping up its campaign to impress the new American administration, China released from prison on Wednesday two student leaders who figured prominently in the movement for democratic change...

prompted more than a million people to take to the streets of Beijing in peaceful demonstrations nearly four years ago. Asked whether he would continue fighting for democracy on behalf of China's political prisoners...

White House Is Bracing For Attacks On Tax Hikes

Legislators Say Calls Are Running Heavily Against Proposed Levies
By Thomas L. Friedman
WASHINGTON — The early congressional reaction to President Bill Clinton's economic proposals split along party lines on Wednesday...

UN Halts Aid, Bosnia Calls It 'Blackmail'

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia accused the United Nations on Wednesday of engaging in "blackmail of the rich against the poor" after UN officials suspended relief operations in the former Yugoslav republic.

"I wonder if this decision has the support of the countries which gave this help," he said. "The UNHCR is not the giver of this aid. This is given by the countries who contributed money for this. I don't know whether Mrs. Ogata has this right."

Announcing the suspension of relief operations, Mrs. Ogata said: "While our efforts have been directed at the victims of this brutal conflict, all parties have been mixing politics with humanitarian relief. The political leaders on all sides have made a mockery of our efforts, and I deeply regret that their behavior has obliged me to take this decision."

In Spain, Immigrants Work the Plain

By Alan Riding
EL EJIDO, Spain — Thanks to drip-feed irrigation and plastic-covered greenhouses, the arid coastal plain of Almeria has been turned into a farming El Dorado that supplies northern Europe with winter fruit and vegetables and earns \$500 million a year in the process.

responsible for rising unemployment. "They're not taking jobs from Spaniards," said Tesifon Parron, an Almeria health official. "They're doing jobs Spaniards don't want."

Yet in this town, which stands at the heart of the farming boom 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of the port of Almeria, little has changed. "We still work without contracts, and the bosses don't pay social security," said Hussein Chaoui, a 28-year-old Moroccan. "They still pay us as little as possible."



THROWING STONES — A youth on the attack Wednesday near Jerusalem. Fighting worsened in South Lebanon. Page 2.

Labor Party Gives In on Maastricht

Opposition Labor Party legislators in Britain on Wednesday voted against renewing their efforts to derail ratification of the Maastricht Treaty on European Union.

Sweden's Navy Gets Shoot-to-Kill Order

By Barry James
DEFENSE MINISTER Anders Bjork of Sweden announced a tough policy against intruding foreign submarines Wednesday, saying naval forces would fire newly designed torpedoes without warning against any vessel coming closer than three nautical miles from the coast.

Sweden's policy since 1988 has been to fire on unauthorized vessels in its territorial waters, but until now it has always dropped warning charges beforehand. The spokesman, Kjell Gothe, said the navy had dropped depth charges against suspected submarines about 10 times since 1988.

White Wine, Heartthrob

NEW YORK — White wine, too, benefits the heart when consumed in moderation, researchers report.

Table with market data including Dow Jones (Up 2.70), Trib Index (Up 0.09%), and The Dollar (New York, West close, previous close).

Vertical text on the left margin including 'PEOPLE', 'Bodyguard Clean', 'INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED', and 'Process'.

German Firms Linked to Libyan Mustard Gas Factory

By Brandon Mitchner
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — German authorities said Wednesday that several local companies were under investigation in connection with potentially illegal, but probably unwitting, participation in the construction of a new Libyan mustard gas factory.

Government sources said the investigation was broader than announced Monday by a government spokesman, who said that Germany had stopped two companies from supplying equipment headed for the factory.

"Two cases are closed, there are others still active," an administration source said. However, the sources said, reports that one German company will soon face prosecution for alleged illegal exports refer to another, older case.

An unspecified but small number of companies are suspected of having accepted orders for products whose final use is ambiguous. But they might have been destined for a remote site near Tarhuna, 65

kilometers (40 miles) southeast of Tripoli, where sources said Libya was trying to build an underground plant capable of producing poison gas.

The plant is reportedly a copy of Pharma-150 in Rabta, which Western intelligence agencies say was built to make poison gas, and in whose construction German companies played an embarrassingly key role. Two German executives were charged last year with complicity in building the Rabta plant, and Stuttgart prosecutors are preparing charges against a third company in the 1989 case.

This time, Germany insisted, local companies are implicated only in buying provided equipment whose use is ambiguous, such as drilling equipment and cables, and no one is really sure whether the wares were destined for Tarhuna or another site.

Nevertheless, the government, mindful of Germany's ugly use of poison gases in two world wars and its reluctant admission to involvement in the design and construction

of Rabta in 1989, is proceeding cautiously. "We have been assured that all the orders that had not yet been executed were canceled, so far as we know this situation is apparently not comparable with Rabta and the events that surrounded Rabta," Dieter Vogel, the chief government spokesman, said Monday in reaction to a German newspaper report.

The Economics Ministry, which routinely warns German industry against potentially illegal exports, sent two letters last year referring to Libyan attempts to procure Western equipment for the construction of a second poison gas factory. The most recent letter, in December, said the factory would be similar to the one at Rabta and cited reports that Thai companies were involved in its construction.

Libya asserts that Rabta is a pharmaceutical plant and that the Tarhuna facility, being built by the Agriculture Ministry, is part of an ambitious irrigation project known as Great Man-Made River. But

U.S. intelligence officials warned as early as January 1992 that Libya was expanding its chemical weapons capabilities and dispersing stockpiles in order to avoid detection.

"We believe the Libyans have no intention of giving up chemical weapons production," a Pentagon spokesman said Wednesday, even if they dress up the Rabta facility for international inspection.

And Foreign Report, a publication of the Economist group in London, exposed Tarhuna as "Libya's new chemical-war plant" in a January article. It said that when finished two years from now, the facility would be capable of producing components that can be used in mustard gas, which is widely described as the poor man's atomic bomb.

The purchasing officers for equipment for Tarhuna are the same as those for Rabta, according to the report, which cited workers at Tarhuna and other unidentified sources. Construction began last year. Leonhard Bieri, spokesman for the Ger-

man customs watchdog agency in Cologne, said that one of the two closed German investigations involved equipment that clearly had nothing to do with poison gas, and that the other was inconclusive. Because the exported products fell into the category of ambiguous use, however, they had to be declared and approved.

"We don't know if it has anything to do with Rabta or Tarhuna," he said.

A spokesman for the federal government in Bonn said he was "sure the Germans did not deliver anything," they should not have. Indeed, German export laws have been tightened several times in recent years, which has made them among Europe's most restrictive. The laws effectively ban weapons sales to anyone but NATO partners and sharply restrict exports of ambiguous-use goods to non-European Community destinations.

The law also introduced heavy fines and jail terms of 2 to 15 years for companies violating export restrictions to sensitive regions such as the Middle East.

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Team Visits Iraqi Missile Factory

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — A United Nations inspection team made an announced visit to a military factory south of Baghdad on Wednesday and said it had gathered fresh information on Iraq's ballistic missile program.

The team leader, Patrice Palanque, said the group had "collected a very good deal of information." He did not say exactly where the factory was, but said it was a new site that had not been visited by previous UN inspection teams.

Mr. Palanque's deputy, Mark Silver, said that while they were inspecting the factory on the ground, UN helicopters watched the site closely from above. UN inspectors said earlier this week that they planned to challenge Iraq's refusal to let them fly helicopters over Baghdad proper.

Iran Legislators Back Rushdie Edict

NICOSIA (Reuters) — Two-thirds of Iran's 270-member parliament agreed Wednesday that the British author Salman Rushdie must be killed, Tehran radio reported.

The deputies supported a speech by Iran's religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, in which he said a death order issued against Mr. Rushdie four years ago because of his book, "The Satanic Verses," must be carried out.

European countries have denounced statements by Ayatollah Khomeini and other Iranian leaders supporting the decree. A Tehran radio commentary said that it was a religious edict backed by Muslims around the world and that the West would lose by opposing it.

Attack by Algiers Militants Kills 4

ALGIERS (Reuters) — Islamic militants raked two paramilitary police vehicles and an army ambulance with gunfire on Wednesday, killing three gendarmes and a soldier, the police said.

The official Algerian press agency, APS, quoted gendarmes leading the militants struck the convoy Tuesday night on a highway linking the village of Hamdania and the town of Medea, 70 kilometers (45 miles) south of Algiers.

On Tuesday, security forces killed six Islamic militants in a forest 115 kilometers southeast of Algiers. They had been hunting the six since shotguns were stolen from private homes. Also, militants in the Ain Deha region shot and killed a student who was trying to stop them from beating his father during an attempt to steal a hunting rifle. The Interior Ministry last month gave citizens until Feb. 10 to hand in their hunting weapons, to keep them out of the hands of fundamentalists seeking an Islamic state.

Talks About Talks on Hong Kong

HONG KONG (Combined Dispatches) — Chinese and British officials in Beijing are discussing whether to open negotiations on Britain's plan to expand democracy in Hong Kong, British officials said Wednesday.

The "talks about talks" between the British ambassador in Beijing, Robin McLaren, and the Chinese Foreign Ministry and Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office could be a sign of a softening of Chinese opposition to the British plan. The officials said the talks had begun last week.

"There have been diplomatic exchanges last week and this week on whether we can sit down and talk," Christopher Osborne, a British government spokesman, said. "It's encouraging that we are having these exchanges." (AP)

Yeltsin to Offer Cabinet Bigger Role

MOSCOW (AP) — President Boris N. Yeltsin's proposals for ending a political feud with the legislature will require both the president and the legislature to yield some powers to the cabinet, an aide to Mr. Yeltsin said Wednesday.

But the aide, Sergei Shakrai, who is deputy prime minister, said Mr. Yeltsin would continue to prepare for a referendum on the issue of separation of powers in Russia, scheduled for April 11, and would soon announce what questions he wanted to put on the ballot.

Mr. Yeltsin and his main political rival, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, the speaker of the Congress of People's Deputies, agreed Tuesday to try to reach a compromise agreement by Feb. 26 delineating their respective powers. Mr. Shakrai said at a press conference that the president's position includes giving the cabinet, led by Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, a free hand to try to reverse the country's economic decline and end its financial chaos.

For the Record

A Turkish military aircraft caught fire in the air and crashed Wednesday near Ankara, killing five people, including General Eser Bida, commander of Turkey's police forces, who helped lead the fight against Kurdish guerrillas. A Turkish news agency said bomb experts were investigating the possibility of sabotage, but Governor Erdogan Sahinoglu said he did not think the crash was the work of saboteurs. (AP)

French Poll Sees Right's Lead as a Landslide

PARIS — The French right could win nearly four-fifths of the seats in the National Assembly in next month's election, with the governing Socialists taking most of the remainder, according to an opinion poll published Wednesday.

The Sofres poll in the newspaper Le Figaro forecast that 40 percent of the vote and 453 of mainland France's 555 seats, would go to the rightist coalition.

The Socialists were expected to win 21 percent of the votes and 80 seats. Ecologists, despite gathering 15 percent of the vote, would only get two seats because the electoral system favors the bigger parties.

Within the rightist coalition, the Gaullist Rally for the Republic was slightly ahead of the center-right Union for French Democracy.

Which of the coalition partners comes out on top may determine President Francois Mitterrand's choice of prime minister. The poll showed former Finance Minister Edouard Balladur of the Rally for the Republic was the favorite of 38 percent of the French for prime minister. Eighteen percent preferred Francois Liotard of the Union for French Democracy.

Mr. Mitterrand enters the fray personally this week in a live television dialogue with voters. He will appear on two successive prime-time programs Thursday and Friday, less than six weeks before the March 21 and 28 election.

In a case that is seen as further damaging the Socialist cause, a judge Wednesday ordered the trial of nine suspects charged with insider trading in a scandal involving a friend of Mr. Mitterrand's and an aide to Prime Minister Pierre Berégovoy.

The case centers on large-scale purchase of shares in the U.S. company Triangle Industries Inc. just before it was taken over by the French state-run aluminum firm Pechiney in 1988.

The principal accused are Alain Boublil, charged with giving an important tip when he was Mr. Berégovoy's chief of staff at the Finance Ministry, and two businessmen close to the Socialist Party, Samir Traouissi and Max Theret.

The main beneficiaries were Mr. Theret and Roger-Patrice Fedat, a financier and longtime Mitterrand friend, who died shortly after being indicted in 1989.

There is no suggestion that Mr. Berégovoy was involved.



The Dalai Lama speaking in Bangkok in front of a photograph of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

Nobelists Rally to Back Burma Laureate

BANGKOK — Six Nobel peace laureates and representatives of two organizations that have been awarded the peace prize gathered in Thailand on Wednesday to call for the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, a fellow laureate and advocate of democracy who is under house arrest in Burma.

"Having been brutally denied her rightful place to be an elected leader of her people, Aung San Suu Kyi remains courageously committed to the principles of freedom and democracy," said the former Costa Rican president, Oscar Arias Sanchez.

The Dalai Lama, the spiritual leader of Tibet and a 1989 laureate, called for an arms embargo on Burma.

The group will travel this week to the Thai-Burmese border to meet with Burmese dissidents. Its request to cross into Burma was turned down by Rangoon.

Burma's military government seized power in 1988 after killing hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's followers in a movement that advocated democracy for the country. She was placed under strict house arrest in July 1989.

Fighting Is Heavy In South Lebanon

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Pro-Iranian Muslim guerrillas fought large-scale artillery and rocket battles with Israeli troops in southern Lebanon on Wednesday in what security sources here described as the worst flare-up in the area this year.

The sources said four Lebanese, including two guerrillas, were killed and 24 wounded when Israeli forces and their militia allies pounded 20 Lebanese villages. They were retaliating for a wide-ranging attack by guerrillas of Hezbollah, the Party of God, on the northern edge of the enclave that Israel calls its security zone.

Israel radio described the Hezbollah onslaught as the largest ever by the fundamentalist group, which is financed, trained and equipped by Iran.

Lebanese security sources said Israeli helicopter gunships joined in the counterattacks against Hezbollah strongholds, including those in the Shiite market town of Nabatieh, just north of the Israeli-occupied zone.

The sources said the guerrillas then shelled the town of Marjayoun, the headquarters of Israeli troops and the South Lebanon Army in the security zone.

The Hezbollah-led Islamic Resistance Movement said in a communique that several members of the Israeli-sponsored militia were captured. They did not give exact figures of the casualties or the number of men taken prisoner.

The clashes came a day after the first anniversary of the death of Sheikh Abbas Musaw, the Hezbollah leader, who was killed when

Israeli helicopters attacked a convoy in southern Lebanon.

The violence coincided with the beginning of a Middle East tour by the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher. The trip is aimed at revitalizing the Middle East peace process, which Hezbollah militants strongly oppose.

The nearly 400 Palestinians expelled by Israel, meanwhile, marked their second month in southern Lebanon on Wednesday by staging a protest march from their tent camp to the Zoumra crossing point. Lebanese security sources said Israeli and South Lebanon Army soldiers at the crossing point fired warning shots to stop the marchers.

U.S. Aid to Israel

The head of a U.S. Senate subcommittee on military spending said Wednesday that Washington might decide to cut foreign aid but that there were "other ways" to help Israel. Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, chairman of the Senate defense appropriations subcommittee, told Israeli radio that if the U.S. government was "cutting everything, it might decide to cut foreign aid also."

"But there are other ways of providing assistance," he said. "That's what I am here to discuss." He would not elaborate.

Israeli officials said Mr. Inouye told them Tuesday that Washington would not cut the \$1.8 billion in military aid and \$1.2 billion in economic aid it plans to provide in the year starting in October.

But Finance Minister Abraham Shohat has warned that Israel should not be complacent about the sums it receives.

Labor Votes Not to Block Maastricht

LONDON — Members of the opposition Labor Party voted against renewing its efforts to demand political control over the European Central Bank envisaged in the treaty.

A government defeat on the bank issue would have fatally undermined the treaty, because the accord must be endorsed without alteration and unanimously by all 12 member nations.

The vote on Wednesday, reported by Labor officials after the closed-door meeting, was a victory for Mr. Smith.

The Labor leadership, like Prime Minister John Major's Conservatives, supports the Maastricht treaty.

But opposition parties wanted to overturn an exemption from the

Community's workplace regulations, the so-called social chapter, which Mr. Major obtained during negotiations with other leaders in 1991.

Labor looked like it would win the social chapter vote because of support from anti-treaty rebels among the Conservatives.

Only Britain and Denmark, which is due to hold a referendum in May, have not yet ratified the treaty.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, on a visit to Germany, said Wednesday that the British ratification bill would most likely be passed by late July.

He told reporters in Bonn that the House of Commons was "about halfway through a very detailed scrutiny."

As EC's Leader, Belgium Would Shut Media Window

BRUSSELS — Belgium said Wednesday that it would reverse efforts for more "openness" at European Community meetings and revert to more secrecy and less television coverage when it takes over the EC presidency this summer.

"I think that will be the evolution," Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium said, when asked whether Belgium would go back to more closed-door sessions when it takes the Community's rotating presidency on July 1.

Mr. Dehaene said the 12-nation trade bloc could not function properly if the electorate had access to each and every discussion.

Under the Danish presidency, some EC meetings have had large chunks televised to improve democratic "transparency," but the sessions have come under fire from several member states for being long-winded and counterproductive.

"You need much more time," Mr. Dehaene said. "And the fact will be that the compromise will be reached in the room next to the public room."

Denmark's 2d Time Around If Maastricht Vote Is Again 'No,' EC Unity May Founder

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

COPENHAGEN — When Danish voters narrowly rejected the Treaty on European Union last June, sending shock waves across the Continent, one of the catchier campaign slogans wielded by those opposing the treaty involved Holger K. Nielsen, the leader of the leftist Socialist People's Party.

"Holger and his wife will give the European union the knife," party leaders chanted back then, urging voters to join Mr. Nielsen, a treaty opponent, and kill the proposed plan for closer economic and political cooperation among the 12 members of the European Community.

Now, eight months later, Danish voters are getting ready to reconsider the agreement, in a second referendum scheduled for May 18, and Mr. Nielsen and his political allies are facing a new challenge.

The stakes in the second Danish vote are high, since a second "no" would almost surely shatter the vision of European union.

The treaty cannot take effect unless it is ratified by all 12 governments. Britain is the only other nation that has not yet endorsed the treaty, and British officials say they will not put it to a final vote in Parliament until Denmark has approved.

This time around, Mr. Nielsen — and presumably his wife, Kirsten Rosborg Aagaard, a party member — is in favor of the treaty, which means the leaders of the Socialist People's Party must persuade their supporters to put away the knives and embrace the idea of closer European union.

Despite the slogan, Miss Aagaard did not play an active role in the last campaign.

As the debate within Mr. Nielsen's party suggests, the Danes are baying second thoughts about their decision last year to reject the Maastricht treaty, named for the Dutch city where it was signed in 1991.

"I think it will be psychologically difficult for many of our people, because they were conditioned to say no," said Mr. Nielsen, whose rank and file voted "No" last June by a ratio of more than nine to one.

"But they should vote yes in May," he said, "because there is a big difference."

"Denmark now has a guarantee it will not be part of a common European citizenship, or a common police force, or a common defense policy. We now know Denmark will not have to be part of a United States of Europe."

Like others who have changed their minds about Maastricht, Mr. Nielsen says he was persuaded to switch by what he describes as a set of legally binding concessions offered Denmark in December by European leaders.

The declaration, which was reached at a summit meeting in Edinburgh, effectively allows Copenhagen to opt out of provisions in the treaty involving future cooperation among the Community members on defense policy, judicial matters and economic policy.

But what is still not clear is whether Mr. Nielsen and others can convince enough people that they are voting on a new, improved version of Maastricht, and get them to change their minds, too.

René Spgaard, the managing director of the Gallup Institute in Copenhagen, which has been charting public opinion on the question, says recent surveys suggest that the treaty would be adopted easily in Denmark if voting was held today.

A telephone poll of 4,400 voters released by Gallup early this month found that more than 20 percent of those who voted against the pact in June now say they will vote for it when they go back to the polls in May.

At the same time, 93 percent of the "Yes" voters say they will stick to their vote.

Mr. Spgaard points out that treaty proponents must change the minds of only 23,000 voters to reverse last year's outcome.

In that vote, 3.3 million Danes, or about 80 percent of the electorate, cast ballots, and the treaty was defeated by 50.7 percent to 49.3 percent.

But although Mr. Spgaard says the trend for a positive vote is strong, he counsels caution, noting that similar polls three months before the ballot last year also predicted a positive vote.

In Parliament, only the rightist Progress Party, which holds 12 of the 179 seats in the legislature, still advocates a negative vote in May, now that Mr. Nielsen's party has changed its attitude.



MOTHER ARRESTED — Yasin Gibson, a 32-year-old actress, being arrested at Heathrow Airport in London after arriving from Spain. She was accused of leaving her 11-year-old daughter alone while on vacation, but says she had made arrangements for the girl's care. She was freed on bail.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Doing Hard Time Is a Bit Easier Here

Plans to speed the pace of prison privatization in Britain are facing mounting resistance amid trouble signs at the country's first private jail. The Wolds, in Lincolnshire.

There have been two escapes from the prison in less than a month, one when an inmate being escorted to an infirmary leaped from his wheelchair and sprinted away. There were eight assaults on staff workers in the month beginning Feb. 11 — far above the nation's yearly average of six assaults per prisoner (the security firm involved, Group 4, contends that this may reflect more scrupulous reporting).

And these problems come despite the fact that The Wolds, which opened last April, is staying within its maximum capacity of 320 prisoners (it is now at 314), in contrast to public prisons.

Inmates of The Wolds are not necessarily hardened criminals — all are in custody pending trial and thus, technically, not guilty. But many have long experience with public sector accommodations, and most seem to agree that the private prison — brighter, more spacious, less crowded, better equipped — is the only way to go.

Around Europe

Fresh snowfalls in parts of the Alps have brought smiles back to

TRAVEL UPDATE

French authorities have lifted a 12-day ban on sales of oysters from the southwestern Charente region after a mysterious poisonous substance disappeared from local waters. The regional government office in Bordeaux said Wednesday that the latest tests found no trace of the substance, known as "paralytic shellfish poison," which appeared earlier this month. Tests have failed to determine the source of the poison, which is believed to originate in algae. There were no known victims of the outbreak. (Reuters)

A postal workers' strike in Paris over planned job cuts gained momentum Wednesday, and La Poste, the state-run postal company, said nearly half the capital's letter carriers were not making their rounds. One of the five unions that called the indefinite strike, the Communist-led General Workers Confederation, said it had called a nationwide strike of postal and telephone services for Friday. (Reuters)

Italian aerospace employees blocked the runway at the Naples airport for over an hour Wednesday as part of protests in several cities over rising unemployment. In Milan, about 50,000 workers staged a march and local unions called a four-hour strike. (Reuters)

A joint Iran-Azerbaijan shipping company has started twice-weekly ferry service between Bandar Anzali, Iran, and the Azerbaijani capital, Baku, on the Caspian Sea. Tehran radio reported Wednesday. (Reuters)

The faces of skiers and resort owners, but also a renewed danger of avalanches. And a new report based on Swiss research paints a grimmer picture of survival prospects for those caught by avalanches. Conventional wisdom had been that half of those who survived the initial crush of snow could hang on as long as 15 to 45 minutes. The new report says that for 93 percent, the first 15 minutes will be decisive. That leaves little leeway: On average, a rescue team takes at least three minutes to arrive, and shoveling away a meter of snow requires 10 to 15 minutes. Survival chances are greatly increased if the skier is able to dig a breathing space. But the best cure, the report reminds, is prevention: Avalanche warnings are widely posted, and 90 percent of victims are responsible for touching off the snowslides that catch up with them.

It's still not exactly a prime tourist destination, but twice as many foreigners vacationed in Croatia last year as in 1991. The great majority of the 1.1 million guests were Austrians and Germans. The total, nonetheless, was only one-fourth the prewar level.

Swedish laws against sexual abuse of minors may be toughened. After an appeals court lightened the sentence of a 65-year-old man for having sexual relations with an 8-year-old girl — saying that the girl had not put up sufficient resistance — there was an outpouring of protest from the public and from child-protection groups. Justice Minister Gun Hellvig will now propose tougher penalties for such offenses. The

case that sparked the protest will be reviewed by the Supreme Court, which could reverse the appellate court's ruling.

"Ethnic cleansing" was the ugliest term introduced into everyday speech last year, German linguists say (it may be even uglier in German: "ethnische Säuberung"). Judges from the Society for the German Language, in making their yearly pick of the *Wort des Jahres*, said other dubious expressions included: "soft targets" (*weiche Ziele*) to describe civilians shot at by troops; and "slapping up" (*taufelatschen*) for racist beatings of immigrants.

In not-so-dour Denmark, the new prime minister, Poul Erik Rasmussen, 49, has shown his new cabinet members episodes of the satirical British TV show "Yes, Minister," in an effort to provoke discussion about "what it means to be a minister." He said he had learned a good deal from the series about "things you should do, and things you should not do."

Down and cross in London: A frustrated puzzler, one J. H. Wagstaff, writes to The Times of London: "Sir, the crossword has become noticeably more difficult recently. Can this be a good thing in a time of recession? Not only does it tend to increase personal feelings of inadequacy but also it interferes with full concentration on matters of business, profession or study."

Brian Knowlton

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FIRST 100 DAYS / THE BUCK STARTS HERE

POLITICAL NOTES

It's a Wonderful Life — Or So Clinton Wishes

NEW YORK — You may catch a whiff of Ronald Reagan in President Bill Clinton's direct approach to the television audience, or a touch of Ross Perot in the president's display of colorfully doleful charts, but his public introduction of the administration's economic prescriptions owes even more to the spirit of Frank Capra.

In the radio talks, the video "town hall" meeting and the brief television address that led up to the message to Congress on Wednesday night, he took the role — familiar from so many Capra movies — of the young, idealistic outsider calling for the support of solid middle-class Americans in his challenge to high-priced lobbyists (who ever heard of a low-priced one?), special interests (or an unspecial one?), status-quo pots and other "defenders of decline."

On Monday night, you could practically hear the us-against-them speeches of James Stewart and Gary Cooper as the youthful-looking president pleaded, "We're all in this together" and perorated with an evocation of patriotism and the Almighty. All that was missing was a small boy looking on, aglow with admiration.

That is not to take away from the performance. Mr. Clinton is proving himself a more sophisticated politician than the Capra heroes and a more adept teacher than recent presidents and aspirants.

It is by now evident that the president finds no rewards in going out of his way to encounter the national news media. "We don't see the world the same way," he said last week. What he may have meant was that more professional, less respectful interviewers might harp on the campaign promises that have gone by the way or the awkward start to his presidency, and might press harder for details of his plans.

As for the voters themselves, it is useful to remember that Frank Capra's movies carry an ambiguous message. Although happy endings were invariably imposed, with the ordinary Joes and James doing the right thing by the honest young hero, the more interesting and unsettling parts of the better scripts showed how quickly the citizenry could turn into a mob, how fickle, frightened and prone to manipulation people could be.

Well, Mr. Clinton is showing himself to be no mean persuader. If the polls indicate that the nation is readier for more reality than has been asked of it by recent leaders, that is in part a tribute to the talent and theatrical know-how the president is bringing to his case. (NYT)

Strategic Microphone Catches an Outburst

WASHINGTON — President Clinton lost his temper with a junior aide when a misuse over seating threatened to mar a photo session with Washington construction workers that had been designed to help publicize his economic plan.

Dressed in blue jeans, a leather jacket and cowboy boots, the president had set out for a noontime visit with workers on a public works project in Northeast Washington. The goal was to show Mr. Clinton selling his plan to "real people."

But complications set in when Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly of Washington and Eleanor Holmes Norton, District of Columbia delegate to the House of Representatives, showed up unexpectedly. A young aide tried to keep them from joining the group on the porch. This prompted an outburst from Mr. Clinton, who was apparently horrified that the two Democratic dignitaries might be offended.

"Listen, goddamnit, come here," Mr. Clinton told the advance man, pulling him toward the screen of a front-yard shrub. "You can't bring me out here with the mayor and the congressman, and push them back."

Because Mr. Clinton had been equipped with a wireless microphone so reporters could listen in on his chat, the beginning of his exchange with the aide was broadcast over loudspeakers in the White House press room. Aides quickly cut off the audio feed when they realized what was happening. (LAT)

Quote-Unquote

Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa: "Patriotism and economics form strange bedfellows. One can make a national-interest case for sacrifice, one can make a common-sense case for sacrifice, but patriotism is when you risk your life, not when you risk your wallet." (NYT)

Away From Politics

• A University of Minnesota psychiatry professor has been indicted on federal charges that he faked research on a drug used to treat obsessive-compulsive patients. The professor, Barry Garfunkel, has also been charged with mail fraud and falsifying documents in studies he conducted for Ciba-Geigy Pharmaceuticals, which was unaware of the falsifications, according to the indictment.

• Three contiguous pieces of the Berlin Wall have been reassembled on the grounds of CIA headquarters at Langley, Virginia. They were brought there to serve as a monument to the West's fight against communism and as a tribute to the people of Eastern Europe who sought to bring the wall down.

• A Pentagon report on a sexual harassment scandal involving assaults and misconduct at a 1991 convention of naval aviators in Las Vegas will not be released until a navy secretary is appointed by President Bill Clinton and "is available to deal with it," the Pentagon has said. That means it could be weeks before the results of the study, conducted by the Pentagon's deputy inspector-general, Derek Vander Schaaf, are made public.

• The Navaho Indian tribe's former chairman, Peter MacDonald, has been sentenced by a U.S. judge in Phoenix, Arizona, to 14 years and 7 months in prison for his part in a 1989 riot in which two people were killed and six injured.

• A Texas oilman has apparently surfaced as a new bidder for The New York Post, amid indications that a bankruptcy judge may be encouraging other prospective buyers to come forward. The bidder, William Martin Waggoner, president of a privately owned Irving, Texas, company, the WTW Oil Co., has made an offer for the newspaper, said his lawyer, Bruce Hochstetler.

• A Philadelphia schoolteacher is suing his former wife for part of a \$10.2 million lottery prize she claimed the day after the couple's divorce was finalized. John Micofsky, 50, says he is entitled to some of the money that Maryann Kulpa won when she cashed in a year-old New Jersey lottery ticket on Jan. 20. Ms. Kulpa, 46, said she found the year-old ticket in a drawer just nine days before it would have expired. (AP, NYT, UPI)



Hillary Rodham Clinton and Representative Robert H. Michel taking questions at a meeting on the health-care proposal.

The New Health Plan Is Looking Taxing

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials are considering two dozen new taxes to raise the \$30 billion to \$90 billion a year that the White House estimates it will cost to carry out President Bill Clinton's campaign promise of guaranteeing health care for all Americans.

The taxes being considered are in addition to those Mr. Clinton seeks in his plan to stimulate the economy and reduce the federal budget deficit, administration officials said.

Confidential work papers from the President's Task Force on National Health Care Reform, which is headed by Hillary Rodham Clinton, show that the administration is considering taxes on insurance premiums, corporate health benefits, alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and guns, among other possible sources of revenue for health care.

White House officials emphasized that no decisions had been made. But the work papers show that the program that Mrs. Clinton and her aides are contemplating would be bigger

than any U.S. government program created in the last 50 years.

"Reforming the health-care system will involve government-led changes on a scale not attempted since Social Security," according to one memorandum. "People are calling for massive change, yet their support for individual plans is very weak."

The memorandum from the staff of Mrs. Clinton's task force says the administration is determined to provide "universal access to affordable high-quality health care for all Americans."

"Depending on definitions and program structure," it says, "universal access could mean \$30 billion or \$90 billion of additional annual expenditure by the government by 1997."

By comparison, Medicare, the federal health insurance program for the elderly and disabled, cost the government \$129 billion in the last fiscal year, which ended Sept. 30; Medicaid, the program for low-income people, cost \$68 billion.

According to the memorandum, businesses, not government, would realize most of the savings generated by cost controls under Mr. Clinton's plan. But it says the government could "recapture" some of these savings to pay for expanding access to health care and perhaps help reduce the budget deficit.

In his election campaign last year, Mr. Clinton said U.S. businesses could be more productive and competitive if their employees' health costs were not rising so rapidly. Now it appears that businesses might not be allowed to keep all the savings but might have to pay a portion to the government in new taxes.

The memorandum also says that President and Mrs. Clinton see a need to impose cost controls on the health-care industry without waiting for Congress to revamp the health system.

The memo says the administration wants to "tighten voluntary controls on the health-care industry." But just in case doctors do not volunteer, it says the administration is seeking "ways to extend Medicare rate regulation to private insurance systems."

A Slippery Slope For 'Patriotism'?

Clinton's Use of the Term in Seeking Support on Economy Could Backfire

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In telling Americans that it is their patriotic duty to support his economic program, President Bill Clinton is trying to redefine "patriotism" from pulling together to face a mortal

threat abroad to paying higher taxes to face an economic threat at home.

This is both a high-risk political strategy and an experiment in the politics of mobilizing mass opinion after the Cold War. The biggest risk to Mr. Clinton is that the public might respond as it did when former President Jimmy Carter declared his energy conservation program to be "the moral equivalent of war." Most Americans found the notion so overstated that they scoffed at it, undermining his whole initiative.

In this case, although many can understand an appeal for bipartisan support for an economic plan, they may balk at the notion that it is their patriotic duty to pay higher taxes.

"Patriotism and economics form strange bedfellows," said Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa. "One can make a national-interest case for sacrifice, one can make a common-sense case for sacrifice, but patriotism is when you risk your life, not when you risk your wallet."

Mr. Clinton's approach is an experiment based on the assumptions that, with the Cold War over and with the United States no longer facing any overriding military threat, its patriotic energy can be harnessed to confront an economic "enemy" that is seen and measured mostly on charts and graphs, as opposed to a "Red menace" or Nazi storm troopers. The budget deficit, health-care reform and low-

wage jobs are causes of concern for many Americans — but how many would kill or die for them?

In a way, Mr. Clinton is trying out a new post-Cold War political vocabulary, Mr. Leach said. The president is saying that the government gets involved abroad, in places such as Somalia or the Balkans, out of "compassion," he said, while it raises taxes out of "patriotism."

Another danger in appealing to patriotism to support his economic measures is that Mr. Clinton could be courting more division than solidarity. Those who oppose his program on economic or philosophical grounds will not take kindly to being labeled as unpatriotic.

If the debate really sharpens, it might be particularly ticklish for Mr. Clinton, who in his election campaign defended his opposition to the Vietnam War in the 1960s and early 1970s as a product of his own idea of patriotism.

When Mr. Carter used the language of war to try to get Americans to accept a program of stringent conservation measures, higher energy prices and penalties for waste, his plan soon died. A public that may have been ready to do so for something the president had unilaterally decided was its "moral equivalent."

The big difference between now and 1977, said Jody Powell, who was President Carter's spokesman, "is that when we used 'the moral equivalent of war,' only about three people in the country believed that energy was such a big problem. A lot of smart-mouthed Washington pundits dismissed it, until oil prices started quadrupling."

Now, on the other hand, Mr. Powell said, "Most Americans believe that we have a big problem with the economy, that we need to pull together."

Hamas Agents in U.S. and U.K. Aid Terrorists, Israel Asserts

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

RAMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Israeli officials say an Arab-American arrested in Israel last month has provided information suggesting that Hamas, the Palestinian group that has attacked Israelis and Palestinians, has drawn financial support and political and military guidance from agents in the United States.

Security officials involved in the questioning of the agent, Mohammed Abdel-Hamid Salah, say he also told them that he had been sent by senior Hamas figures in London and the United States to help rebuild the organization, which was hobbled by Israel's deportation of more than 400 Palestinians in December.

Israel said at the time that it had evidence that the deportees were linked to Hamas, though a few were later brought back to Israel because of misidentification.

The trip in January, the Israeli officials said, followed an earlier one that Mr. Salah said he made last year on orders from a man in London, whom he described as Hamas's military chief. His instructions, Mr. Salah said, were to build a military structure for Hamas for "positive works."

"It's a code term," Mr. Salah told an interrogator, according to notes of the session provided by Israelis. "Killing your enemy is positive. And on the telephone, that's how they can talk about it."

Israeli officials said that based on the statements attributed to Mr. Salah, they believe he is a senior figure in Hamas's military wing.

The reports were presented by Israeli officials in part to counter skepticism in the United States, and even in Israel, of the Israeli assertion that Hamas has an important base in the United States. Israel wants Washington to step up scrutiny of Hamas contacts and to ease its criticism of Israel's crackdown on Palestinians.

American officials said Tuesday that they remained deeply skeptical that agents in the United States were somehow assisting Hamas terrorism. But they did not repeat their earlier insistence that no such operations were taking place.

An administration official said the FBI was looking

into groups that Israel had linked to Hamas. Two weeks ago, American officials said they believed that support for Hamas was limited to fund-raising, but an official said Tuesday that such a conclusion might be premature.

Mr. Salah, a 39-year-old used-car salesman from Bridgeview, Illinois, was arrested Jan. 25 with another Arab-American from the Chicago area, Mohammed Iona Hani Jarad, 36, who is also suspected of siding with Hamas. Neither has been charged with a crime, but both are being held in a high-security prison in Ramallah.

A third Arab-American, Mohammed Tawfik Hajjaj, 32, from Richmond, Virginia, was also arrested on Jan. 25 but has been freed. Israeli officials said his case was not connected to that of Mr. Jarad and Mr. Salah. Mr. Hajjaj said after his release that he had been beaten during his interrogation.

The government has denied that the three men were mistreated and said Mr. Salah's description of his links to Hamas was not coerced.

But Ahlam Haddad, his lawyer, says that Mr. Salah denies any involvement with Hamas and that the statements attributed to him were obtained under pressure.

"He told me he was pressured into signing a confession in Hebrew, which he does not understand," the lawyer said. She added that he had not been tortured, but had been subjected to "intense interrogation for three days and nights without sleep" and had been "questioned with his hands tied behind his back."

Mr. Jarad's attorney, Giraud Boulou, also said his client had no connection with Hamas.

In laying out what they said was evidence of an American connection to Hamas, Israeli officials said a substantial amount of money flowed from Arabs and Muslims in the United States to groups in the West Bank and Gaza. They acknowledged that most of this money supported community and religious activities, but said some was siphoned off to pay for violent action by Hamas.

In an interview, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin estimated that about \$30 million a year in Hamas financing came from the United States. He said that much of the money was Iranian in origin, but that U.S. banks were being used as conduits.



HOMeward BOUND — A U.S. Marine trying his hand at wind sailing Wednesday on a runway at the Mogadishu airport. Most of the 19,000 American troops engaged in the massive humanitarian effort in Somalia will be returning to the United States in the next few months.

TAXES: White House Bracing for Onslaught Against Its Economic Plan

(Continued from page 1)

New Jersey, said his office had received "an overwhelming volume of calls that are resistant to the plan."

"A lot of the calls are from the seniors who are worried about their ability to withstand an illness should Medicare cuts influence their benefits," Mr. Lautenberg said. "They are also worried about the cost of higher energy prices."

But the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, predicted that the Clinton plan would ultimately be well-received by the American people, and he vowed to cooperate with the president to secure speedy enactment.

Mr. Mitchell added, though, that it would be unrealistic to assume that even the Democratic-run House and Senate would not seek some changes in the package.

At his daily press briefing, the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, tried to defend the president, blaming skewed press coverage on the perception that Mr. Clinton was going to raise taxes on middle-income people without seriously cutting spending.

But when Mr. Foley was asked if House Democrats would be able to run successfully on the economic package in 1994, he answered: "I'm not sure what the answer to that is yet."

Morris W. Offit, chairman of Offitbank, a Wall Street investment bank, said that in his view the "country will go along with a tax view that only gets one shot."

Mr. Offit said his view from Wall Street was that the country will generally be ready to sacrifice for a "Mr. Clinton tax," but not for an

additional "Mrs. Clinton tax," six months or one year down the road.

"People will be ready to sacrifice to cut the deficit and reduce any unfairness in the tax system — and that is what Mr. Clinton is talking about," he said. "But I don't think the country is going to be ready to pay again later for the sort of social programs that Mrs. Clinton seems to represent."

More Pieces of the Plan
The economic program prepared for presentation to Congress, in what was widely regarded as the defining act of Mr. Clinton's young presidency, asks for higher taxes on most households and businesses now, against a promise of better times ahead, according to reports from Washington.

Having made the economy the centerpiece of his campaign, Mr. Clinton was proposing in a State of the Union Address to Congress on Wednesday night a package that contained a \$31 billion stimulus plan in the short run and a far-reaching, four-year \$300 billion package of tax increases and spending cuts.

It was the most important speech on the economy by a president since Ronald Reagan's address in February 1981 in which he laid out a package of tax cuts and defense-spending increases, starting an era of huge, chronic budget deficits. Mr. Clinton intended his address to be a compass for an administration heading in the other direction.

Perhaps the most far-reaching proposal was a broad-based energy tax, based on the heat content of fuels, affecting oil, gasoline, natural gas, electricity, coal and fuel alcohol.

The administration was counting on the en-

ergy tax to generate \$71.4 billion in new revenue between 1994 and 1998.

In the realm of personal income taxes, Mr. Clinton was proposing to raise the top rate to 36 percent, from 31 percent, on families with taxable incomes — after deductions — of \$140,000 or more and individuals earning \$115,000 or more.

The White House calculated that the income tax increase would raise new revenues of \$126.3 billion by the end of 1998.

The new taxes would affect many more taxpayers than the "top 2 percent" Mr. Clinton said would bear the burden during the campaign, when he proposed raising the tax rate on couples earning more than \$200,000 and individuals earning more than \$150,000.

The White House spokesman, George Stephanopoulos, said Tuesday that "under 10 percent of the total population will be bearing 70 percent of the burden," while families with incomes of less than \$30,000 would generally be unaffected.

Similarly, the "millionaire's surtax" Mr. Clinton proposed during the campaign is expected to become a 10 percent surtax on people earning more than \$250,000 annually.

Mr. Clinton was also proposing an increase in the corporate tax rate to 36 percent, from 34 percent. That proposal helps Mr. Clinton say that he is calling on business to share the burden, but many business leaders argue that it is at odds with his goal of spurring economic growth.

Mr. Clinton and his advisers put special stress on the deficit-reduction aspects of the plan, which would cut \$140 billion from the projected deficit in fiscal 1997, leaving a \$206.5 billion shortfall that year. (AP, WP)

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Korean Nuclear Trouble

This was supposed to be the moment when two retiring democratic leaders, George Bush of the United States and Roh Tae Woo of South Korea, could draw comfort from having begun removing the long-divided Korean Peninsula from the list of world powder kegs. But North Korea threatens to spoil that prospect by its refusal to admit international inspectors to suspected nuclear sites on its territory.

Conversion on the Hill?

Who says there is never any good news in the papers? Tuesday's Wall Street Journal quoted Robert Byrd, the pork-barreling senator from West Virginia, as saying: "It is not the Senate I once knew. It has lost its soul." If Mr. Byrd is right, President Bill Clinton's economic plan, his deficit reduction goals and his promise of health care reform may have a chance.

Self-Destructing Royalty

In Britain, the odds offered by bookmakers seven weeks ago against doing away with the monarchy by the year 2000 were 100 to 1. Incidentally, they have since fallen to 8 to 1. According to a recent Gallup Poll, only one person in three believes that Britain gets good value from the cost of the royal family, and four in five say too many of the royals lead an idle, jet-set life.

Other Comment

The Risk of Asking Sacrifice
President Bill Clinton has put together a solidarity pact worthy of its name. All citizens, from millionaires through the broad middle class to Social Security recipients, will have to make sacrifices to bring the budget deficit under control and promote job-creating economic growth.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
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JOHN VINOCCO, Executive Editor

When Global Competition Means Regression at Home

By William Pfaff

MINNEAPOLIS—The international economic competition of the past decade has proved a competition in terminating jobs and reducing living standards—or so it seems to many Americans. They are right. Europeans are only now beginning to realize that the search for international competitiveness is being conducted at unacceptable human cost.

advanced economies. Productivity increase and economic rationalization are supposed to benefit all voters, not just stockholders and managers. If they prosperize workers and reduce popular living standards, there will eventually be a terrible political backlash.



Clinton's Team: More Than Getting a Top-Heavy Act Together

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON—Midway in a predictably upbeat statement about the start of the Clinton administration and the Japanese government made during his recent visit here, Michio Watanabe bared his teeth at an octave and almost arched an eyebrow at me.

The Bush administration's collegial approach to making national security policy, with unity at the top as the guiding principle. He recently traveled to the State Department for a joint background press briefing with Mr. Christopher. Those two, Mr. Aspin and the CIA chief, Jim Woolsey, will lunch together every Wednesday to sort out grand strategy.

Here and There: Human Rights Should Be a Common Concern

By Michael H. Posner

NEW YORK—Delegates of Asian governments meet in Bangkok next month under United Nations auspices to shape a regional human rights agenda ahead of the world conference on human rights in Vienna. Representatives of 170 countries will meet in the Austrian capital in June for the most ambitious examination of the role of rights in the world in 25 years.

global bill of human rights. This provides a broadly accepted yardstick for defining human rights in international law and makes them universal. Both covenants have been ratified by 115 countries, including about a dozen Asian states, among them Japan, South Korea, Sri Lanka and India.

Cultures in Competition

By George Yong-Boon Yeo

The writer is Singapore's minister for information and the arts, and second minister for foreign affairs.
SINGAPORE—Economic interdependence, the revolution in communications and the global media have put cultures in contact as never before. Such encounters generate heat, in the form of tension and conflict, and light, in the form of mutual stimulation and learning.

land showed, economic growth without political liberalization and greater respect for human rights also poses a serious threat to political stability. A third area for Asian governments to consider is the role of non-governmental organizations, particularly in the human rights arena. In the last 20 years, such groups have proliferated throughout the world.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Angry Farmers
PARIS—The explanation of the mysterious words of Count von Caprivi that debate on agriculture "is fraught with great danger for Germany" is now forthcoming. Five thousand of the richest and most influential farmers in Germany had held a meeting and passed a resolution demanding protection for agriculture, in terms so strong and so acrimonious that it was clear that their action was more political than agronomic.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

OPINION

Take Notes, Class, So You Can Grade the Teacher

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Teachers are described as people who never say anything once. Bill Clinton, true to the modern notion of the president as national tutor, has embarked on a sustained seminar to teach America that the "change" it voted for means, and that deficit reduction entails substantial tax increases. Millions in the electronic classroom may be skeptical.

If skepticism is the chastity of the intellect, such chastity is proper regarding the "stimulus." We are getting the stimulus precisely because it is not needed, on the Connecticut Yankee principle. Mark Twain's Yankee knew an eclipse was due, so he commanded it to happen, and King Arthur's court pronounced him a wizard. Today a recovery is occurring, so Bill Clinton's stimulus will command it to occur.

Last week Mr. Clinton denounced "those who see the tax code as a table game to be won." But his program (if it turns out to be as advertised) will fuel the frenzy of the game by continuing what George Bush began with the 1990 budget agreement — the unraveling of the 1986 tax reform. The principles of that reform were: few brackets, few loopholes, low rates. Mr. Clinton wants today's three brackets (15, 28 and 31 percent) increased to five (adding 36, and 36, plus a surcharge for millionaires).

Time will tell whether this will bring loopholes seeping back "like a hydraulic phenomenon" (Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan's phrase). Mr. Clinton's increases in the top rates will be the second and third in four years. (Mr. Bush produced the 31 percent bracket.) Who believes they will be the last?

Loopholes get opened to save the economy from the consequences of tax code moralism. The rates of "the rich" get raised in the name of "fairness." But, inconveniently, many of the rich are rich because they are especially industrious and productive. Loopholes often are backdoor ways of keeping these people's energies and assets fully involved in the economy, by compensating for the disincentives of high rates.

The proposed increase of the top personal rate to 36 percent is already having a perverse effect in the form of the planned increase of the corporate tax rate from 34 to 36 percent. The reason given for this increase is that if the individual rate is higher than the corporate rate, individuals will incorporate.

So Mr. Clinton's plan to increase job creation and international competitiveness begins by burdening American business with an extra \$6 billion tax bill.

As Harold Gleckman writes in Business Week, a higher tax rate combined with an investment tax credit tells business: Add equipment, not labor. And the \$6 billion tax bite dithers the stimulus because corporations do not pay taxes, they collect them — from customers in increased prices of products, or from em-

ployees by reducing funds for compensation, or from shareholders by reducing dividends, or from the future by reducing research, development and investment. But, you say, the future is served by tax increases that reduce the deficit. But Daniel Mitchell of the Heritage Foundation notes that taxes were raised four times in nine years (1982, 1984, 1987, 1990) explicitly for deficit reduction, and in the year following each increase the deficit increased.

Will Congress seriously cut spending? When Mr. Clinton addressed the Congress Wednesday night he addressed 533 legislators, most of whom were here before he was and intend to be here when he is gone. Mr. Clinton, having been a professional politician since he was old enough to leave the amateur ranks, surely understands the primary motive in Washington: careerism.

Are the 110 new House members different? Hardly. Seventy percent were legislators at the state or local level. For them, coming to Congress is not a new career, it is a move within a career. They are professionally risk-averse, as will become clear when they flinch from substantial cuts of anything other than the paramount federal government responsibility, defense.

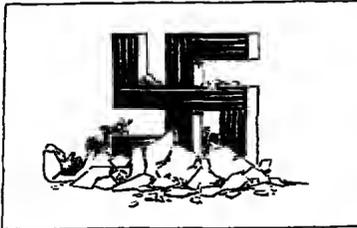
Aside from taxpayers and legislators, other troublesome members of the national seminar can be found around Mr. Clinton's cabinet table — and across his breakfast table.

Four items account for the lion's share of recent increases in federal spending: interest on the federal debt, which must be paid, and three entitlement programs — Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid. Mr. Clinton's secretary of health and human services, Donna Shalala, who also is Mrs. Clinton's boon companion, says that "the entitlement programs are the pillars of the American system." Will the administration seriously push Congress, or indicate the public to push Congress, to weaken those "pillars"?

At the end of this seminar, the taught will grade the teacher. He is a 1980s guy, no doubt very respectful of students' opinions and the wholeness of dissent. So, fellow students, today's seminar topic is:

When our teacher equates cheerfulness about middle-class tax increases with "patriotism," is he not stigmatizing dissent — including belief in his abandoned campaign promises — as unpatriotic? Washington Post Writers Group.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



Tips for All Those Whiners From a Compleat Tightwad

By Amy Dacyczyn

LEEDS, Maine — For the last decade or so, we have heard a common complaint: "Families just can't survive on one income anymore."

Actually, it is more of a whine. When I have pressed the whiners about lifestyle changes they might make to enable them to live on one income, they have been shocked.

Measures such as eating less meat, saying no to teenagers who want expen-

sive sneakers and using cloth diapers instead of disposables have been seen as too extreme to consider.

When I was discussing my frugal lifestyle in the "Donahue" show recently and suggested using a grater to scrape the burned bottom off a cookie, the audience let loose a collective "ceeeew!" as if such heroic measures to save a measly cookie were disgusting.

Whiners so incensed me that in 1982 I set out with my husband, Jim, to prove them wrong. And we did. In the first seven years of our marriage, on Jim's income of less than \$30,000 a year on average, we saved \$49,000. We spent an additional \$38,000 on such investments as two new cars, furniture and major appliances.

Before plunking down our nest egg to buy a \$125,000 farmhouse, we were debt-free. Had we had less income, we still could have done well. We would have purchased a smaller home, bought used appliances and cars and looked to make deeper cuts.

What does this mean? It means we have a choice. Living on one modest income is absolutely possible, especially if a couple plans for it from the beginning of the marriage (forgoing the pre-kid, goof-off, one-last-thing, max-out-the-Visa-card period).

I have heard from many couples who have decided to go from two wage earners to one. They report that not only has their family life improved, but that they have come out ahead financially as well. Although they take home less, they manage what they have better.

People who are just scraping by on two incomes frequently doubt they could manage on less. I suggest that they do a little math. To begin with, the second, or smaller, income is taxed in the United States at a higher rate if the combined income moves them into a higher tax bracket.

Then consider the second wage-earner's costs of going to work, child care, transportation and wardrobe, for example. All this can shrink the second income dramatically, by two-thirds or more.

So how does a couple make up for the few thousand they would lose? It is easier than they think.

Without too much pain most families could get their \$500 monthly food bill down to \$250, for example, saving \$3,000 a year. (We feed our family of eight for \$170 a month.)

Several thousand dollars more could be found by economizing on entertainment, clothing, gift-giving and household items. Families might be able to move to cheaper parts of the country, drive older cars and skip expensive vacations.

So to a large extent the second income is a choice. And I think it is a good choice for some families, especially when both spouses love their jobs and dislike domestic tasks.

If this is your choice, fine. But some people slog along in jobs they hate because, frankly, they are just plain unwilling to give up their expensive lifestyles. If this is your choice, that's fine too. But just don't whine about it.

Ms. Dacyczyn is author of "The Tightwad Gazette" and publisher of a newsletter with the same name. She contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Investing in East Germany

Regarding "The \$400 Cup: A Case History of a Failed East German Industry" (Feb. 6) by Mark Fisher:

This article concerns the closing of the Saxon Porcelain Manufacture workshops near Dresden, which was purchased shortly after German reunification in a joint venture involving a French banker, Christian Tassin, and Prince Alexander of Saxony.

The article uncritically quotes Mr. Tassin's assertions that the business failed because of high wages and labor union inflexibility. Nowhere is it suggested that the present poor market conditions for what is essentially a luxury item might have played a role.

Mr. Tassin and the prince, the article says, "knew the phones did not work. They knew the economy did not work. They knew even that the workers did not work" when they made their investment.

The article then contradicts itself by stating that of the 150 workers at the factory at the time of privatization, "dozens" were highly skilled craftsmen.

Indeed, the German federal government is financing an enormous modernization of the infrastructure of Eastern Germany along the model that worked for the western part of Germany after World War II, bringing in the most modern technologies available.

Undeniably, the process of making the former East German economy work on its own is taking longer than most people imagined. The foreign and German press tend to emphasize the apparent hopelessness of this goal.

I would like to suggest that the German government is actually pursuing a long-term strategy of creating the conditions for the revival of manufacturing in the Eastern region. Thus, foreign investors might well be interested in buying companies from the Treuhandschaft or in making direct investments independently.

There is a pool of skilled labor available in East Germany that can be put to productive use if the proper modern assembly techniques are used and capital investments are made. The incentives offered by federal and state governments may be very favorable.

So, instead of describing East Germany as a place where "you have to pay West German wages to work in an economy that looks like Zaire," as Mr. Tassin does, one could as easily describe it as a place where the opportunity exists to profitably manufacture and market high value-added products if an investor adopts a medium- to long-term view and invests in needed equipment.

As an American working with German officials in Eastern Germany, I have observed an investment environ-

ment characterized by rapid infrastructure modernization, and by motivated and cooperative workers. Anyone traveling through Eastern Germany cannot miss the billboards of Deutsche marks being spent on roads, rail facilities, telecommunications and housing.

Mr. Fisher's article suggests that East German workers are uncooperative. In fact, throughout the region one finds workers making painful compromises to save their companies. At the EKO steel works in Eisenhuettenstadt, the 12,000 employees collaborated with management on a restructuring plan that left 8,500 of them unemployed.

Mr. Fisher quotes Mr. Tassin, a "sharp banker from Paris," as saying, "it would be madness" for an investor to come to Eastern Germany. Fortunately, firms like General Motors feel differently. GM is locating one of the world's most advanced auto plants in the eastern city of Eisenach.

MARK J. JROLF, Berlin.

The Right to Secede

The resumption of war in the Serbian enclave of Krajina was all too predictable. The blatant breach of the year-long truce by Croatian forces is an act of aggression, aimed at sabotaging the peace talks in Geneva and denying the indigenous Serbian population of Krajina its freedom through self-determination.

Lord Owen and Cynis Vance should be made aware that Krajina is unique. It was only under Zagreb's jurisdiction for a brief spell, from 1940 to 1945, when the Croatian Nazi puppet state annihilated 700,000 Serbs. When it was part of the Austro-Hungarian empire, the Kra-

jina Serbs answered directly to the Austrian emperor.

The West should refrain from forcing two mutually antagonistic people to live together. It should allow Krajina to secede from Croatia, just as Croatia was permitted to secede from Yugoslavia.

DARIA MIHALOVIC, London.

What Price Medical Care?

In response to "What Price a Life? For 2 Friends, a Prison Sentence" (Jan. 9):

While sitting recently with a broken foot in a hospital emergency room, I felt grateful that I was in France covered by national health insurance rather than back home in the United States, where a bad accident can financially destroy the victim. And having read about the two men who went to prison because one lied about the insurance status of his uninsured friend so that the emergency room would accept him, I realized that I had even more reason to be thankful.

I was guaranteed admission to any hospital I visited, and the friend who accompanied me did not risk jail for making sure I received proper treatment.

It is an outrage that in the richest country in the world someone should have to go to jail for the crime of receiving medical care. Since the Bush administration ignored the health insurance crisis for four years, the responsibility for the plight of these two men rests squarely on the ex-president's shoulders. It is too late for Mr. Bush to rectify the national situation, but he might try to rectify the injustice in this particular case by urging his successor to issue a presidential pardon.

BARBARA RAITHER, Paris.

GENERAL NEWS

At Work for Gains That Are 'Unlikely'

By Caryle Murphy

CAIRO — On a typical working day, Amena Said, 80, sits at her desk scratching out a weekly magazine column in longhand. Fatma Abed Aly, an engineer, stands next to a forklift, supervising the installation of drainage pipelines in one of Cairo's dusty new housing projects.

In more upscale suburbs of this teeming Arab capital, Loula Zaklams caters to corporate clients at her own advertising and marketing firm; Heba Handoussa advises the Ministry of Industry; Shahira Amin reads the nightly news on television, and Omayma Abdel Latif writes travel stories for the weekly English edition of the newspaper Al-Ahram.

Spanning six decades in age, these women are part of the Middle East's elite stratum of middle-class working women who have overcome male biases, social pressures, religious taboos and legal impediments to attain professional success outside the home.

They are representatives of a small but significant minority in Arab countries and much of the rest of the developing world, distinguished from most other women by their higher education and determination to carve out an independent identity through a career.

These women have been influenced by the liberating impulses of women in the capitalist West, as well as the ideology of equality preached by socialism.

In the Arab world, they have drawn inspiration from their own history, which features such formidable women as the Pharaonic Queen Nefertiti, the Prophet Mohammed's strong-willed wife Khadija, Yemen's Queen of Sheba, and 20th-century Egypt's Hoda Shaarawi, who sparked an Arab feminist movement in 1923 by refusing to bow to Islamic custom and cover her face with a veil.

Often, their jobs make these women the backbone of government social, educational and research services.

"I'm very happy to work because I'm proving

my abilities," said Miss Abed Aly, 34, the engineer, who has held her government job for a dozen years. "I'm proving I have a life, a personality."

Still, the progress of women into the professional workplace is, at best, patchy in the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Asia. In most developing countries, women seeking careers still face huge cultural and legal barriers created by all-male political elites, as well as by conservative interpretations of religious doctrine.

In the Middle East, burgeoning populations and growing numbers of educated young women suggest that the ranks of working women will swell in the years ahead. But several factors at work in Egypt, which has long been a bellwether for the region, indicate that neither past gains nor future advances should be taken for granted, according to working women and specialists on the issue.

These factors include Egypt's stumbling economy, which falls year after year to provide job growth to match its population explosion; structural changes intended to free up the private sector, which could increase discrimination against women if labor laws are not enforced, and changing family patterns that are gradually depleting the built-in child care offered by relatives.

Moreover, some Egyptian working women say they fear that a regional revival of Islamic conservatism, which empowers women's traditional homemaking role and seeks greater segregation of the sexes, may jeopardize the career opportunities and personal freedoms they enjoy.

In sum, said Tim Sullivan, professor of political science at the American University in Cairo and a specialist on Egyptian working women, "further gains for women are unlikely."

Egypt's prosecutor general, Ragaa Arabi, was asked how many women prosecutors were on his staff.

"None," he replied. He noted that "the law forbids a woman from being a judge or a general prosecutor" and added that a prosecutor's work was extremely difficult for a woman, since a prosecutor "goes to many villages and does a lot of traveling."

The all-male staff also "could have something to do with our Eastern mentality," he said, "and our religion." The latter, he said, makes "us look at women as people who cannot face the physical difficulties of men — difficulties like fatigue and severe stress."

Does he think his job is so difficult that a woman could not do it? Mr. Arabi, during an interview at his office in central Cairo, responded, "I'm convinced she could not."

This view of women from Egypt's senior government lawyer is reflected in the country's legal system. For example, when a woman renews her passport, she must have a letter from her husband or a male relative giving permission for her to travel. A man can divorce his wife simply by declaring so, but a woman does not have the same right, even if her husband takes a second wife.

"Society is male-oriented," said an Egyptian law professor, Fouad Riad. Apart from laws barring women from the bench, there is "the illogical belief that women are too passionate and too emotional" to be judges, Professor Riad said.

Perhaps the major reason that few women reach the very top — and the single biggest complaint of Arab working women — is the double burden of doing their job while also being solely responsible for running the home.

"Egyptian husbands, they think, 'O.K., I am allowing you to work, but that doesn't mean you can neglect the housework. I'm not helping at all,'" said Mrs. Amin, the television newscaster. "That's generosity on the part of the man; they can still bring home guests for dinner any day in the week they want."

A Lax System Let Amazon Hero's Killers Escape

By James Brooke

RIO DE JANEIRO — With the killers of Francisco (Chico) Mendes Filho having escaped from jail and apparently made it to Bolivia, the widow of Brazil's slain Amazon defender asserted that the authorities had ignored repeated warnings that jail security was heedless lax.

"The authorities knew about the conditions, but they didn't take any measures," 112-year-old Mendes said in a telephone interview from Xapuri, an Amazon town 2,500 miles (4,000 kilometers) northwest of Rio.

Convicted in December 1990 for a murder that gained world notoriety, Darcy Alves da Silva and his son, Darcy Alves Pereira, escaped Monday from a lightly guarded "maximum security" jail that had no outside wall, no functioning

guard towers and no searchlights. "This incident comes as a surprise to no one," read a protest letter sent to the Brazilian president, Itamar Franco, by five American environmental groups, led by the Environmental Defense Fund.

"Union leaders, environmental activists and the press have long reported the Alves's privileged situation and scandalously lax conditions of incarceration in the Rio Branco jail," the protesters wrote.

On Dec. 22, 1988, Mr. Alves Pereira, 21, a member of a local ranching family, ambushed and killed Mr. Mendes, a leader of a union of rubber tappers whose livelihood was threatened by deforestation. During the 1980s, a climate of impunity reigned in the Brazilian Amazon, where hundreds of union workers and Indians were killed in cases that were left unprosecuted.

But an international outcry forced Brazil to prosecute in the Mendes killing. The conviction in 1990 was hailed as a major step toward reducing lawlessness in the Amazon frontier.

Around Brazil and across the world, Mr. Mendes achieved the posthumous status of a martyr for the environment. At least a dozen Brazilian parks, gardens, squares and streets now bear his name.

But in Acre, sympathetic police officers and ranchers showered privileges on the convicted father and son — a color television, a refrigerator, a freezer, a stove, a radio and overnight visiting privileges with women. Six months after he was convicted, Mr. Alves da Silva, then 34, fathered a baby boy with one of the women, Margaretha Goes.

Last year, when a new prison director tried to take away his re-

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BONANZA: Immigrants Key to Spain's Agriculture

(Continued from page 1)

business. They can't get anyone else to do this. Anyway, they can't expel us without passports or documents. And we hide all our documents."

He was one of 15 Algerians with no working papers who were squatting in an abandoned cement-block warehouse near a main highway. "It really doesn't make much difference if you have working papers or not," he added as one colleague cooked lunch for the group. "The others live just as badly as we do."

For help, almost all turn to the Almeria Welcomes association set up seven years ago by Father Sánchez. With offices here, in Almeria and in Roquetas de Mar on the coast, the association provides a place for immigrants to bathe, wash their clothes and get medical attention.

"They also come here for legal advice," said Miss Pérez, who runs the association's office in El Ejido. "They're meant to renew their papers every year. But it's immensely complicated. They're asked for documents they don't have. I think many will soon fall back into illegality."

Father Sánchez said Almeria Welcomes had at least drawn attention to a social problem that was being ignored. "We offer the services of a sort of parallel state, a parallel protection service for people who have no state, no window that will receive them," he said.

Yet for all their problems, few immigrants are ready to complain about their living conditions, as if aware that tens, maybe hundreds, of thousands of their fellow countrymen would be happy to leave Morocco or Algeria if they could

get into Spain and find work here. Rather, they prefer to dwell on difficulties back home. "There is no work, there is no hope," said a young Moroccan with a weather-beaten face who merely shrugged when asked his name. "I came over in a small boat. I risked my life. I prefer to die at sea than at home."

For Spain as a whole, the shadow of North Africa's crisis is becoming harder to overlook. In October, Madrid persuaded Morocco to clamp down on small vessels bringing illegal immigrants across the Strait of Gibraltar into southern Spain. And, for the moment, the flow has subsided.

Such are the economic and demographic pressures building up along the Mediterranean's southern rim, though, that few Spanish officials believe that Europe can seal itself off as a fortress.

In a Murder, Britons See Their 'Heart of Darkness'

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — The picture of the 2-year-old boy with the cherubic face, the mop of brown hair and the moist dark eyes stares out from the front pages of most newspapers, as it has almost every day since he disappeared from a shopping center in Liverpool while his mother stood in line at a butcher shop.

Another picture is printed, too, a grainy one from a security camera in the shopping center. It shows the boy as he was led away Friday by a boy who looks to be 10 to 14 years old.

And Tuesday a new picture surfaced, from a video camera at a construction office down the street, that shows two youths holding the boy, either swinging him or subduing him.

The murder of 2-year-old James Bulger, whose body was found on a railroad embankment after he was killed and tossed before an onrushing train, has stirred more shock and revulsion in England than any other crime in recent memory.

It has prompted endless agonizing on talk shows, especially from parents sympathizing with the 25-year-old mother who lost track of her son for only a few seconds, and it has inspired soul-searching editorials about the loss of innocence and the dangerous drift of British society.

Britons are all the more horrified because it is assumed that the boy's killers are teenagers, perhaps some of those who skip school to shoplift and hang around the video arcade at the shopping center in the tough Liverpool suburb of Bootle.

Young people today are living in a "moral vacuum," Kenneth Baker, a former home secretary, said on the BBC.

"When a young, innocent toddler is killed in a brutal way, then you are beyond the edge of evil; you are into the heart of darkness."

On Tuesday, the police took a 12-year-old boy into custody for questioning.

A jeering crowd gathered outside his house as he was led out to police vans with a blanket over his head. The mob turned unruly, and some people were arrested. Late Wednesday, the police released the youth, saying he was not a suspect in the case. But they said they had turned up a number of witnesses to the abduction who had come forward after public appeals.

More disturbing to some, the Liverpool killing wasn't an isolated incident but closely followed several others that had made lurid headlines recently.

In Manchester in January, a 14-year-old boy was murdered inside a fast-food store by a masked man firing a pump-action shotgun at close range.

About the same time, a businessman was gunned down on the streets of central London.

In addition, a 24-year-old nurse who had worked on a hospital children's ward was going on trial in Nottingham, accused of killing four children in her care in 1991 and attempting to kill nine others.

ATTACK: Sweden Gets Tough

(Continued from page 1)

He added that the navy knew the exact location of its own submarines, which were used as listening posts to detect some of the intrusions.

Asked about the danger of hitting a nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed submarine close to a population center, Mr. Björck said that large nuclear-propelled submarines would not be operating in shallow coastal waters and that it was possible to tell the difference between nuclear and diesel vessels by the sounds they emitted. The intruding submarines were thought to be small vessels unlikely to be carrying nuclear weapons, he added.

Details of the torpedo launching and the continuing territorial intrusions emerged in the annual report of the supreme commander of the armed forces, most of which is classified. The report recommends that "tactical commanders" on the spot be authorized to fire without waiting for any foreign warship that intrudes within 12 nautical miles of the coast.

Mr. Björck said the Russians had conceded that the evidence indicated the presence of submarines, but that they denied that the submarines belonged to them.

Some defense analysts expressed skepticism about the Swedish assertions, saying that Russian warships hardly have enough fuel to get out of harbor.

The Soviet Union was caught red-handed in 1981 when one of its submarines, believed to be carrying nuclear weapons, went aground near the Karlskrona naval base, leading credibly to Sweden's claims of persistent violations of its territorial waters.

Mr. Björck said the navy had irrefutable technical evidence of at least three intrusions last summer, but that there were others for which there was no proof. Several violations apparently occurred at a bay in central Sweden that is surrounded by a number of industrial complexes.

He added that Sweden's Nordic and Baltic neighbors had assured the government that the submarines did not belong to them.

"There is a clear understanding that any nation has the right to protect itself against this kind of thing," Mr. Björck said.

CONVOYS: UN Halts Aid

(Continued from page 1)

open a new round of talks Friday in the United Nations, in New York. Russia's envoy to the talks, Deputy Foreign Minister Vitali I. Churkin, arrived in New York on Wednesday and urged all Bosnian factions to make concessions for peace.

Serbian radio in Bosnia reported that the government-held town of Smp, a suburb west of Sarajevo, had fallen Tuesday night. Government military officers denied the report but acknowledged that Serbian forces had made gains in nearby areas.

Stup is the last major government defense line outside Sarajevo. If it fell, parts of central Sarajevo would be open to close-range artillery and small-arms fire.

A spokesman for the UN peace-keeping force said he could not confirm who was in control of Stup but said that Serbian tanks had massed around the suburb and were shelling it.

"We have very intensive combat and fighting back and forth around Stup," the spokesman said.

A UN military official described the Serbian offensive as an effort to push from the west around the north of the city. Bosnian Serbian leaders have reportedly said that they want to cut the city in two, claiming the western half for the capital of their self-proclaimed republic. Bosnian radio reported Tuesday that government positions around the town of Vogosca, 8 kilometers (5 miles) north of Sarajevo, were under heavy mortar fire.

Shells rained on western and central Sarajevo on Wednesday. Five mortar shells hit the main railway, which was already crippled by lack of fuel. A tank shell smashed into an operating room at the main hospital, wounding one patient.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

Vance Will Leave Peace Talks Soon

Reuters

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Cyrus R. Vance plans to resign as co-chairman of the peace talks on the former Yugoslavia within weeks, one negotiator on Bosnia-Herzegovina said here Tuesday, diplomats say.

Mr. Vance's spokesman, Fred Eckhardt, said that the former U.S. secretary of state would "not leave the talks at a crucial moment if that could be done in a reasonable time frame."

Diplomats said Mr. Vance, 76, was still heavily involved in the Bosnia talks but had wanted to leave his post at the end of this month. It now appears that he will stay on into March.

SYMBOL: A Building in Tokyo Haunted by Its Past

(Continued from page 1)

that would not, like the museum in Hiroshima, portray the Japanese simply as victims of a largely unexplained American attack.

What prompted all this argument was the same phenomenon that prompts much change in Tokyo: soaring land prices. The Defense Ministry is a group of unkempt buildings in the middle of one of Japan's hottest shopping and night life districts. The Finance Ministry has long favored selling off the land, which would bring in hundreds of millions of dollars, and using some of the proceeds to build a new military headquarters across town.

It is easy to understand why preservationists would recoil: In a city that often seems as if it were just completed, the giant Imperial Army Headquarters, a long, low imposing building of white stone, is virtually unchanged since it opened six months before the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941.

It sits atop a high hill in an area called Ichigaya, on a site that was home to a succession of Japanese warlords who ruled over Edo, the predecessor city of Tokyo, and then became a military school under the Meiji emperor in the 1870s.

The giant auditorium, where 28 men sat in the dock

before 11 justices from the Allied powers, appears untouched. It stands empty, except for the evenings when soldiers turn it into a dance hall.

Upstairs, the commandant's office looks much as it did the day that Mishima, 45, the most famed novelist of Japan's postwar generation, talked his way into the military base, took hostages and then carried through his ritual suicide, whose real meaning is still debated here 22 years later.

Downstairs, though, an unobtrusive door beside the barber shop, is an entrance to a secret network of tunnels built to protect Japan's commanders in American bombing raids. The tunnels are vast caverns of damp concrete now, but rusted cables for telegraph machines and giant ceiling fans remain, along with a kitchen equipped with a 4-foot-wide (1.2-meter) rice cooker.

"Until three or four years ago we never even let the public or school groups in," Sergeant Yasufumi Inoue said as he led a tour of the building. "The fact is that teachers did not want to deal with it."

Now, about 15,000 visitors come through every year, many of them old soldiers who walk slowly from one memorial to the next, a few saying they feel the presence of the spirits of officers who committed suicide on the grounds.

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Decoding the Strategies of Bacteria
New Method Gives Clues to Pivotal Disease Genes

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a finding that has electrified infectious-disease researchers, scientists at Harvard University have discovered a way to learn the genetic strategies that bacteria use to cause disease.

The method, researchers say, could lead to antibiotics and vaccines that are precisely aimed at disease-causing genes. It could also allow investigators to discover genes that permit some people to resist illnesses while others succumb.

Dr. John J. Mekalanos, who with his colleagues at Harvard reported on the new technique recently in the journal Science, said in an interview that he had already found more than 50 so-called virulence genes with the method, applying it to bacteria that cause typhoid fever in mice.

The idea is to force bacteria to reveal a set of genes that they use only when they invade living animals or people. When the microorganisms are grown on petri dishes in the laboratory, these genes are inactive, which means that researchers have had a hard time finding them.

"This is the holy grail" for scientists trying to understand the molecular biology of bacterial infections, said Dr. Dale Spriggs, an infectious disease expert at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. "It will have a tremendous impact. It will revolutionize the field."

Dr. Staffan Normark, at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, an expert on the molecular basis of bacterial illnesses, was similarly enthusiastic. He said that the method was the first step in "a new era of understanding bacterial pathogenesis."

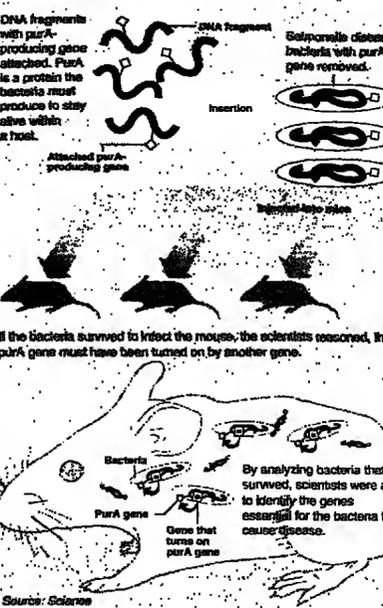
Dr. Mekalanos's method relies on the bacteria to tell him what genes they need to cause typhoid fever in mice. Essentially, he hooks a gene they need to survive to any of thousands of randomly selected bacterial genes. In this case, the gene they need is called *purA*. It allows bacteria to synthesize purines, which are building blocks for DNA, their genetic material.

Dr. Mekalanos looks the randomly chosen gene to *purA* and inserts the gene pair into bacteria that have no other *purA* gene and infects animals.

The randomly selected genes include those that are essential in causing disease, the "virulence genes," although there is no way of knowing which genes these are. The

Where to Look for Virulence Genes

By attaching genes necessary for a bacterium's survival to randomly selected genes that might be used in infectious invasions, scientists learn exactly where to look for the virulence genes.



Source: Science

The New York Times illustration by Shales Copeland

researchers arranged the two added genes so that the randomly selected gene controls both its own expression and that of *purA*. If the randomly selected gene is a virulence gene, it will be turned on, and so will *purA*. If it is not a virulence gene, it will not be turned on and neither will *purA*. In that case, the bacteria will not survive in the mice.

With this method, the researchers know that the only bacteria that survived were the ones with an added virulence gene. And they know exactly where to look to isolate that gene.

Dr. Mekalanos said he studied the new method in *Salmonella typhimurium*, the mouse typhoid fever organism, because it grows quickly and easily in the laboratory and in animals. In mice the bacteria initially grow in the intestine but

then spread to the bloodstream, where they spew out toxins that set off exaggerated immune system responses, eventually killing the animals. The same thing occurs when people die of typhoid fever, Dr. Mekalanos said.

He added that he and others expected to use the new method to find virulence genes for other organisms, including the mycobacteria that cause tuberculosis. The tuberculosis studies are more tedious, however, because it takes three to four weeks for enough mycobacteria to grow to form a colony in the laboratory. *Salmonella*, in contrast, forms a colony in 18 hours, Dr. Mekalanos said.

So far, the search for virulence genes of *Salmonella* has yielded some surprises. The newly uncovered genes include, for example,

genes that allow bacteria to make another class of DNA building blocks, the pyrimidines. This was a surprise, Dr. Mekalanos said, because scientists had assumed that there were plenty of pyrimidines present in animal tissues from the normal death and breakdown of host cells. Bacteria, they thought, would have no need to make their own pyrimidines. "It may be that we have evolved very clever mechanisms to withhold these building blocks from the bacteria," Dr. Mekalanos said.

Another virulence gene allows the bacteria to rearrange their DNA. In one case, this rearrangement lets the bacteria change one type of flagella, a whip-like appendage that the organisms use to swim, into another type of flagella. Another rearrangement allows bacteria to get rid of their pilli, the hairs that let them cling to the intestine, when they move from the intestine to the bloodstream. Dr. Mekalanos said that "it may be that as soon as the bacteria move into tissue, they know they have pilli and they know they don't want pilli." When the bacteria are outside the intestine, pilli make them stick to white blood cells that engulf and kill them.

Dr. Mekalanos said he was optimistic that the discovery of virulence genes would lead to new drugs and vaccines. "We think we will define key metabolic pathways that must be expressed in bacteria for them to be able to divide and multiply in their hosts," he said. "These pathways are potential targets for drugs. That's where the big payoff would be."

Dr. Normark said he envisioned another payoff. It should also be possible to look at how the same virulence genes act in genetically different strains of mice. This would be a first step toward understanding how genes in the host affect bacteria's ability to infect them. "It can explain why one individual gets sick and another doesn't," he said. "That's one of the really exciting features."

Dr. Stanley Falkow, a microbiologist at Stanford University, said that the new method reflected a new direction in research on bacterial pathogenesis. "We are increasingly attuned to the subtleties of interaction" between bacteria and their hosts, he said. "It's not just a matter of bacteria spewing out poisons. The invasion has a kind of aggressive overtone." And the new method, he added, "is really going to open this up."



Moai statues dwarf a horse at Tongariki on Easter Island, where restoration work is under way.

A Turf War on Easter Island
Archaeologists at Odds on Restoration of Statues

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

HANGA ROA, Easter Island — In its time, Tongariki was the glory of Easter Island and its cult of ancestor worship. Overlooking a gentle bay on the south side of the island, it was the largest religious site in Polynesia. On its giant ahu, or temple platform, stood 15 immense stone statues, called moai, some weighing up to 70 tons. Hundreds came here to worship. They lived near the site and carved elaborate petroglyphs, or stone etchings, of giant tuna, sea turtles and birdmen.

But in the last 500 years, Tongariki has suffered two devastating events. Warring island tribes overran it in the late 16th century, toppling the giant statues and breaking off their heads. Then in 1960, a tidal wave shattered what remained, lifting the moai and scattering them as far as 300 feet (90 meters) from where they once stood. It is like a graveyard of stone giants. Most lie face down, in the shadow of the Rano Raraku volcano, from which all of the island's moai were carved.

But if a Japanese crane company has its way, along with Chilean archaeologists, Tongariki will re-emerge with much of its glory restored. True to the history of strife over the temple site, however, its future is clouded by a bitter dispute among archaeologists over control of the project.

iating, setting the statues back in place and reconstructing much of the living quarters around Tongariki.

The Tadano company of Tokyo, manufacturer of large cranes, donated a rig for the work, plus \$700,000. Experts say it is perhaps the largest restoration project to date in Polynesia, and will eventually require another \$1.5 million in funds. "Tongariki is the most important monument in Polynesia. The restoration will not only dignify the Easter Island but all of Polynesia," said Gonzalo Figueroa, one of Chile's most noted authorities on the island, who first sailed here with Thor Heyerdahl on the Kon-Tiki in 1955.

The dispute among archaeologists centers on who should manage the restoration project. Mr. Figueroa, one of three main advisers to the Chilean government on the project, has argued that the chief supervisor of the excavation should be an American archaeologist. Professor William S. Ayres of the University of Oregon, who has extensive experience on the Easter Island and in Polynesia.

Mr. Figueroa argues that ultimate responsibility for the excavated material should be given to someone who has written extensively on the subject, like Dr. Ayres, to assure that all findings from the excavation eventually are made available to the public.

But the notion of having an American lead the work is opposed by the Department of Social Sciences of the University of Chile, which has given direction of the excavation to a Chilean archaeologist, Claudio Cristino, working as the director of the Easter Island Museum. Mr. Cristino argues that he has more experience on the island than any other

archaeologist, knows the local language and has conducted more extensive surveys of the island than Dr. Ayres.

Dr. Ayres has withdrawn from the project. The University of Chile has selected Mario Orellana, chairman of the Social Science Department to oversee the project.

Scientists say the first settlers arrived there in the fourth century from a more westerly Polynesian island, after the population grew too large and fighting broke out over control of resources and land.

Although carving began early, it reached its highest expression in the 14th and 15th centuries, with more than 1,000 statues eventually carved.

But overpopulation and an ensuing struggle for resources caused widespread deforestation on the island, eventually leaving the land treeless and nearly barren. Water supplies and wildlife greatly diminished, plunging the islanders in a rush to grab the few remaining resources. Eventually, they relied on cannibalism to supply much of their need for protein, archaeologists say.

Vasectomy: Prostate Risk?
Two Studies Suggest a Possible Link to Cancer

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two new studies reported on Wednesday add to evidence that a vasectomy may increase a man's risk of developing prostate cancer.

The findings are not definitive, but experts not directly involved in the studies call the studies scientifically well designed, adding that they underscore the need for further research to assess the possible hazards of this effective and widely used method of contraception.

The studies found that men who had a vasectomy more than 20 years earlier faced up to an 89 percent greater risk of prostate cancer than men who had not had a vasectomy. The studies also found that the more time that had passed since a vasectomy, the greater was the risk of developing prostate cancer.

The studies, reported in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, were largely financed by the National Institutes of Health. They were conducted by a team headed by Dr. Edward Giovannucci from the Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard University in Boston.

Experts said the findings did not establish a cause and effect relationship, merely a statistical association that required further study. No plausible biological cause for the association is yet evident.

The experts also noted that the studies might have been influenced by factors that could not be detected with the methods used, and that they conflicted with other studies that did not find a link between vasectomies and prostate cancer. Four previous studies found such a link, and three others found none.

"The data are far too preliminary to consider vasectomy reversal to reduce the risk of prostate cancer," an editorial in the same issue of the journal said.

The editorial urged men who have had a vasectomy to undergo annual checkups for prostate cancer, which is the recommendation made by the urological group and the American Cancer Society for men 50 to 70 years old.

was not definitive but "of high scientific quality" and that the scientific design of the studies avoided many of the methodological problems of earlier studies, some of which did not find a link between vasectomy and prostate cancer.

Vasectomy is a minor surgical sterilization procedure that can be performed quickly under local anesthesia. The World Health Organization estimates that more than 42 million couples throughout the world rely on vasectomy for family planning.

In the United States, more than 15 percent of men over the age of 40 have had a vasectomy. Experts in the United States and at WHO said that additional studies were urgently needed because confirmation of the latest findings would have a critical effect on family planning programs.

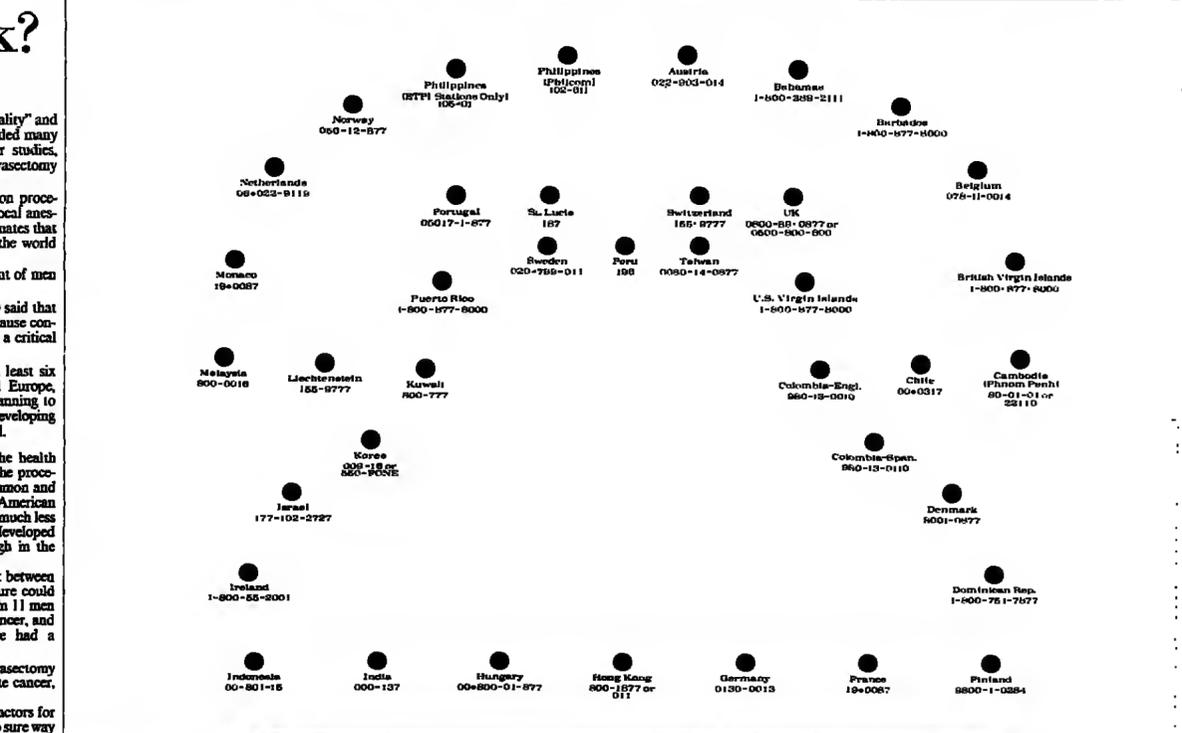
Crucial information could come from at least six ongoing studies in the United States and Europe, WHO said. The agency also said it was planning to begin pilot studies later this year in four developing countries where vasectomies are widely used.

A MAJOR problem in assessing the health risks of vasectomy is that both the procedure and prostate cancer are common and have been increasing among American men. But the incidence of prostate cancer is much less frequent in developing countries than in developed countries. The incidence is 50 times as high in the United States as in China, for example.

Even if future studies establish a firm link between vasectomy and prostate cancer, the procedure could not explain all cases of prostate cancer. One in 11 men in the United States will develop prostate cancer, and the overwhelming majority will not have had a vasectomy.

The unanswered question is whether vasectomy changes a man's odds of developing prostate cancer, and by how much.

Critics said that because the precise risk factors for prostate cancer were not known, there was no sure way to be certain that the true factors were equally distributed in the studies between men who had undergone a vasectomy and those who had not.



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Table listing international calling codes for various countries, including Sprint Express numbers and FONCARD numbers. The table is organized by country and includes details on how to use the numbers for international calls.

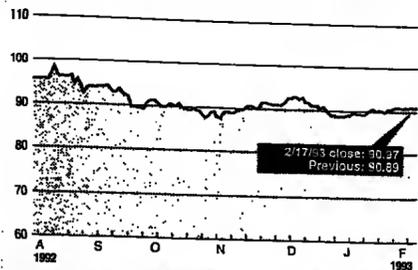
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Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Industrial Sectors (Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services, Capital Goods, Raw Materials, Consumer Goods, Miscellaneous) with price and change data.

The '90s Look Better for America

By Sylvia Nasar
NEW YORK — The United States may be poised for faster economic growth during the 1990s than people have previously believed...

Just as the administration of President Bill Clinton is starting to concentrate on the economy's long-term troubles, some economists are focusing on tantalizing signs that America's economic engine packs more horsepower than it is used for...

"By the second half of the 1990s, the United States may post consistently faster noninflationary growth than was possible during the past two decades," said Bruce Steinberg...

Faster growth would not necessarily ease the immediate economic burdens of most Americans anytime soon.

bankruptcies, corporate restructurings and white-collar layoffs will almost surely continue as once-prosperous economic leaders like IBM, General Motors and Sears struggle to remake themselves and a wave of new technologies wipes out entire occupations.

"Like other rich countries, the United States was caught in a slow-growth trap since the early 1970s," Mr. Steinberg said. "But now, the great productivity slowdown of the past 20 years may finally be over."

This would not be the first time that a long stretch of stagnation gave way to buoyant growth, economic historians note. Like the 1970s and 1980s, when business entered the computer age, the late 1860s through the 1890s was a period of technological innovation...

"We should realize just how long the gestation of technology is," said Claudia Goldin, an economic historian at Harvard.

now, economists say, in part because corporations are learning to take advantage of the \$1 trillion they invested in the last decade in computers and other high-tech equipment.

Charles Ferguson, a technology consultant based in Cambridge, Massachusetts, remarked, "There's no doubt that in the remainder of this decade, U.S. corporations are going to use computers much more effectively than they have been."

Among those who believe that this is a possibility is the customarily cautious Mr. Greenspan. "A new synergy of hardware and software applications may finally be showing through in a significant increase in labor productivity," he told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress on Jan. 29.

Housing Setback Deals a Blow to U.S. Recovery

WASHINGTON — Housing construction, one of the industries leading the U.S. economy out of the doldrums, stumbled in January, the government said on Wednesday.

Housing starts declined 7.2 percent in January, the first decrease in four months and the biggest drop since April, the Commerce Department said.

President Bill Clinton's State of the Union address.

Economists had anticipated a small increase in housing starts last month. "Kaboom! It doesn't look so hot," said Marco Babic, an economist at Evans Economics in Washington.

January's actual rate of 1,192 million units followed a revised 4.8 percent gain in December to 1,285 million units. December's gain had earlier been reported as an increase of 5.5 percent, to 1,302 million.

Recovery Strategies: What Role for Currencies?

Weak Pound Aids British Revival

LONDON — British retail sales rose 1.6 percent in January, government data showed Wednesday, adding to recent signs of revival in the British economy after a series of interest-rate cuts.

Analysts cautioned, however, that part of the jump came from heavy post-Christmas discounting, and sales for the latest three months showed a only a mild gain.

But Norman Lamont, chancellor of the Exchequer, said, "Today's news is very good for the recovery, and with interest rates at a 15-year low and inflation at a 25-year low and also with a competitive pound, our manufacturers now have the opportunity to displace imports."

The pound became competitive in September, when Britain withdrew it from the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System and abandoned a policy of high interest rates to keep the currency within its assigned value bands.

Small Rate Easing Fails to Dent DM

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank softened rates slightly on Wednesday in its latest tender of repurchase agreements. But the Deutsche mark nevertheless firm, with the dollar weak and with a sharply lower lira spotlighting new tensions in Europe.

The Bundesbank also said in its monthly report, issued Wednesday, that there was "no reason for economic pessimism."

"To all appearances, the recessionary potential of the West German economy is limited," the report said.

The Bundesbank is trying to show with this relative lowering of the repurchase rate, and its monthly report for February published on Wednesday, that it intends to continue its policy of reducing rates very gradually, said Thomas Mayer, analyst with Goldman Sachs.

U.S. Housing Starts

Monthly private housing starts in millions of units. Jan. 7.2, Dec. 4.8, Nov. unchanged.

Charles Pasqua, a leading figure in the center-right opposition, said that the franc would have to be floated if Germany did not slash rates further. But Edouard Balladur, tipped in some circles to be France's next prime minister, said that he rejected devaluation.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Taking Pulses and Profits As Casio Explores a Niche

By Tak Kumakura
Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Last year, top executives at Casio Computer Co. gazed into the bloodshot eyes of Japan's stressed-out salaried employees and thought they saw a new niche.

With health awareness growing, the company introduced a new watch that tracked blood pressure, as well as overtime hours. A year later, Casio's "Health Watch," which costs about 19,000 yen (\$158), is off to a promising start.

Long known for its low-priced and reliable digital watches, with a 70 percent share of the market, the company now wants to go upscale. It is jazzing up its watches with new features. At the same time, Casio is moving aggressively into new markets, including musical instruments and liquid-crystal display television sets, to make up for slower growth in its traditional calculator and watch businesses.

"Casio is trying to shed its image as a maker of cheap timepieces," said Ken Segawa, an analyst at Lehman Brothers. Getting there will not be easy. The economic downturn has hurt the company's earnings. What is more, many of the new markets Casio hopes to crack are already dominated by entrenched and well-heeled competitors.

Still, Casio thinks it can leverage its expertise with watches and computers into new areas. For instance, the company is now developing a palm-top computer jointly with Tandy Corp. of the U.S. for sale by this summer.

"Our experience of making calculators fits right into the downsizing trend in the computer industry," said a Casio spokesman, Kazuhiko Ichinose. He said the company's skill in cramming various electronic components into tiny calculators was applicable to the production of small computers.

Casio certainly has a strong tradition for innovation to fall back upon. The company's co-founder, Toshiba Kashio, from whose slightly altered name comes Casio, invented the world's first all-electric calculator in 1957.

Over the years, Mr. Kashio and his three brothers, who still control 10 percent of the company, have transformed Casio from a small family-run business into a multinational company with offices in the United States, Europe and throughout Asia.

EC Says It Won't Stall Single-Currency Goal

BRUSSELS — A top EC official on Wednesday sought to quell suggestions that the European Community was backing off from its target for a single currency, saying the group was sticking with its 1997 timetable.

On Monday, EC finance ministers called on member countries to produce new plans through 1996 to prepare themselves for economic and monetary union.

The request for new plans, coupled with worries that weak economic growth was hampering convergence on economic conditions among EC countries, led some observers to speculate that the Community was delaying its timetable.

The decision to ask for new convergence plans through 1996 was purely a technical move and "should not be taken as a decision to delay the convergence programs," said Henning Christophersen, the economic affairs commissioner.

Mexico, Under Pressure, Abandons Fund

MEXICO CITY — Under sharp pressure from the United States, Mexican officials said Wednesday that their government development bank would withdraw from a private investment fund set up to buy American companies and move them to Mexico.

The announcement came almost immediately after the U.S. Trade Representative, Mickey Kantor, told his Mexican counterpart that he would not begin new negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement until Mexico had resolved the issue of its role in the fund.

"I indicated that it would not be productive to begin these talks until we addressed an issue that was potentially explosive," Mr. Kantor told reporters in Washington after his first meeting with Mexico's Foreign Trade Secretary, Jaime Serra Puche.

Mr. Kantor said he had asked merely for a "clarification" of Mexico's participation in the fund. But he made it clear that when Mr. Serra telephoned him less than an hour after their meeting ended to tell him of the withdrawal, he got what he wanted. "He acted quickly

and effectively," Mr. Kantor said, "and I was very impressed and pleased with the results."

Opponents of the trade agreement had seized on the little-known investment fund as hard evidence that Mexico intended to use its relatively cheap labor to steal American manufacturing jobs.

Even without the trade agreement, Mexicans may already buy American companies in many industries and legally move them to Mexico, while Americans can buy Mexican companies in some industries and move them to the United States.

A prospectus for the fund, a limited partnership based in Delaware and called the AmeriMex Maquiladora Fund LP, said it would try to raise as much as \$50 million to buy between 9 and 13 small and medium-sized American companies. The fund would then move the

companies to Mexico to take advantage of lower wages there. The governments of Mexico, Canada and the United States all understand that the trade accord will encourage manufacturers to move their operations where they can produce more efficiently; that is an essential part of the idea. Yet all three governments have sought to play down the prospects for such shifts, because the opposition of American and Canadian labor

supports the pact, but has said he will not endorse it until further agreements are negotiated to safeguard the American environment and work force.

Just what Mexico, Canada and the United States might agree to along those lines remains unclear, particularly to the Mexican government. For instance, although it is expected that Mexico, in particular, will commit to greater public spending and stricter standards for labor and environmental protection, it is doubtful that any of the countries would accept an independent, supranational body to enforce those standards. Mexico and the United States are also expected to discuss some sort of accord on sugar imports that would complement the broader agreement.

The question of enforcement aside, Mr. Serra's hurried response to Mr. Kantor suggested that Mexico might make significant concessions in order to ensure the trade agreement's approval by the United States Congress. Its ratification by the Mexican senate is assured, because the legislature is dominated by the ruling party.

As negotiated, the agreement is to take effect on Jan. 1, 1994.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with columns: Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Other Dollar Values, Forward Rates. Includes exchange rates for various currencies and interest rates for different terms.

Taiwan Airline to Ground 2 New MD-11 Jumbo Jets

TAIPEI — Bowing to public pressure, China Airlines of Taiwan will ground two new McDonnell Douglas MD-11 jumbo jetliners that have been plagued by minor engine and electrical problems, officials said Wednesday.

Officials of the airline, Taiwan's flag carrier, said its president, Peter Pien, ordered the planes grounded after overseas flights, to allow technicians from McDonnell Douglas and Pratt & Whitney, the engine manufacturer, to check them.

The officials said there were no safety problems involved and the checks were ordered only to allay public fears triggered by nine engine and electrical malfunctions that had occurred since the planes were acquired in November.

Officials at McDonnell Douglas were not available for comment on the matter Wednesday. In the latest incident last week, one plane carrying 209 passengers to the United States was forced to

NAFTA's opponents say the fund's plan to move U.S. firms to Mexico showed it intended to use cheap labor to steal jobs.

return to Taipei shortly after take-off because of a short circuit in the control panel.

The Taiwan Consumers Foundation earlier asked travelers to boycott China Airlines.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration was assigned by the government in 1987 to buy two MD-11s as part of Taiwan's efforts to balance trade with the United States.

return to Taipei shortly after take-off because of a short circuit in the control panel.

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MARKET DIARY

Yen and Mark Rise As Dollar Falts

Completed by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The Deutsche mark advanced on Wednesday...

for improving business conditions, he said, was better than in Japan. Meanwhile, the dollar's direction was uncertain after steep falls on Tuesday...

Foreign Exchange

ton's State of the Union address, and it fell to 1.6236 DM from 1.6280 and dropped to 119.650 yen from 119.975.

NYSE Most Active

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for various stocks like Merck, Pfizer, etc.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for various stocks like Amgen, Abbott, etc.

HOMES: A Blow to Recovery

(Continued from first finance page) man far weaker than those of the past, said Bruce Steinberg, an economist at Merrill Lynch in New York.

NYSE Diary

Table with columns: Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues for NYSE.

N.Y. Stocks

after rising 6.7 percent in December to 1.20 million. "The decline in permits would not suggest as drastic a decline in starts as 7.2 percent," said Marilyn Schjaja, an economist at Merrill Lynch in New York.

Amex Diary

Table with columns: Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues for Amex.

NASDAQ Diary

Table with columns: Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues for NASDAQ.

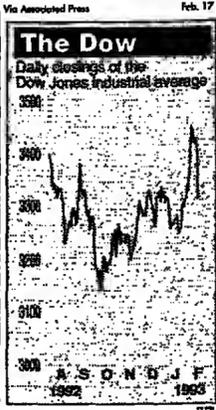


Table: Dow Jones Averages. Columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Rows: Industrials, Utilities, S&P 500.

Table: Standard & Poor's Indexes. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: Industrials, Utilities, S&P 500.

Table: NYSE Indexes. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Finance.

Table: NASDAQ Indexes. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Finance.

Table: AMEX Stock Index. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Finance.

Table: Dow Jones Bond Averages. Columns: Close, Chg. Rows: 20 Bonds, 10 Utilities, 10 Industrials.

Table: Market Sales. Columns: NYSE, Amex, NASDAQ, Total.

Table: N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading. Columns: Buy, Sell, Short, Total.

Table: S&P 100 Index Options. Columns: Call, Put, Total.

Table: EUROPEAN FUTURES. Columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. Rows: Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa.

Table: COFFEE (F00). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: Arabica, Robusta.

Table: SUGAR (F00). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: No. 11, No. 12.

Table: COCOA (F00). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: No. 1, No. 2.

Table: METALS. Columns: Close, High, Low, Prev. Close, Chg. Rows: Aluminum, Copper, Zinc.

Table: FINANCIAL. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: 3-Month Eurodollar, 6-Month Eurodollar.

Table: U.S. FUTURES. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: Wheat, Corn, Soybeans.

Table: GRAINS. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: Wheat, Corn, Soybeans.

Table: SOYBEANS (CBT). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: No. 1, No. 2.

Table: SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: No. 1, No. 2.

Table: SOYBEAN OIL (CBT). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: No. 1, No. 2.

Table: SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: No. 1, No. 2.

Table: LONG GILT (L100). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: 10-year, 20-year.

Table: EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT BOND (EUBF). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: Germany, France, Italy.

Table: GASOLINE (L100). Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: No. 1, No. 2.

Table: STOCK INDEXES. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: S&P 500, NYSE, Amex.

Table: SPOT COMMODITIES. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: Aluminum, Copper, Zinc.

Table: DIVIDENDS. Columns: Company, Dividend, Yield.

Table: NYSE Most Active (continued).

Table: STOCK INDEXES (continued).

Table: SPOT COMMODITIES (continued).

Table: DIVIDENDS (continued).

Table: U.S. FUTURES (continued).

Table: GRAINS (continued).

Table: SOYBEANS (continued).

Table: SOYBEAN MEAL (continued).

Table: SOYBEAN OIL (continued).

TWA Files Reorganization Proposal

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (Reuters) — Trans World Airlines said Wednesday it had joined with its official unsecured creditors' committee to file a proposed plan of reorganization for the company in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Delaware.

The plan provides for the elimination of about \$4 billion in total claims against TWA, distribution of new TWA common and preferred stock to the creditors and employees, and the issue of new debt securities, the company said. TWA said it expected to emerge from bankruptcy protection late this spring.

TWA said 45 percent of the reorganized company's common stock would be owned by employees, who have granted about \$60 million in wage and benefit concessions over a three-year period.

Parretti and Packer Vying for MGM?

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Reports of buyers for MGM-Pathe Communications surfaced on opposite sides of the world Wednesday, one involving Kerry Packer of Australia, another naming Giancarlo Parretti, who won and lost the movie studio in deals with its current owner, Credit Lyonnais.

A statement from Stephen Zaret, which said he was chairman of En Cor Inc. and a joint-venture partner of Mr. Parretti, said the duo had reached a deal to buy MGM from Credit Lyonnais for more than the \$400 million to \$500 million Australian dollars (\$273.6 million to \$342.0 million) reportedly bid by Mr. Packer. That report appeared in the Australian Financial Review. Mr. Zaret and Mr. Parretti were not available to comment on the statement.

In Paris, however, Credit Lyonnais said it was not holding talks for the sale of MGM. The state-controlled bank, which wrested control of MGM from Mr. Parretti last spring after financing his takeover of it, has until 1997 under U.S. law to sell the studio.

Hewlett Profit Falls as Orders Rise

PALO ALTO, California (AP) — Hewlett-Packard Co. said Wednesday that its earnings had fallen 13 percent in its financial first quarter, even as revenue and orders rose.

For the three months ended Jan. 31, the computer and scientific instrument company earned \$261 million, or \$1.03 per share, down from \$302 million, or \$1.19 per share, a year earlier. Revenue rose 18 percent to \$4.6 billion, from \$3.9 billion.

Analysts said the first-quarter report was still better than expected. They noted strong orders for Hewlett-Packard products, particularly from overseas.

Orders for the quarter were a record \$5.2 billion, compared with \$4.2 billion in the same period last year, the company said. Orders in the United States grew by 18 percent, and international orders shot up 28 percent.

B.F. Goodrich to Spin Off Vinyl Unit

AKRON, Ohio (Bloomberg) — B.F. Goodrich Co. said Wednesday it was filing a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission to sell about half the common stock of its Geon vinyl division, which Goodrich plans to establish as a separate company as of March 1.

The chemicals company said it expected to fetch \$270 million to \$310 million for the 50 percent stake in the spinoff, to be called Geon Co., depending on market conditions. Goodrich also will receive a \$200 million special dividend and \$30 million debt reduction as part of Geon's special dividend.

United to Sell Flight Kitchens

CHICAGO (AP) — United Airlines put its 17 flight kitchens up for sale Wednesday, a move that would cut another 5,800 workers from the airline's payroll.

United will try to ensure that the kitchen workers and ramp service workers affected by the sale will get jobs with the buyer, said Joe Hopkins, a company spokesman.

The action is in addition to a previously announced \$400 million cost-cutting program that will eliminate 2,200 jobs at United and its parent company, UAL Corp.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table: WORLD STOCK MARKETS. Columns: City, Class, Prev., High, Low, Last, Chg. Rows: Amsterdam, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Zurich.

OPEC Fails to Buy Oil Price

LONDON — Oil prices fell steadily on Wednesday amid market doubts about the effectiveness of an OPEC output agreement concluded in Vienna on Tuesday.

April futures for Brent Blend crude fell 40 cents per barrel in London, to \$17.75 in late trading. March futures for West Texas intermediate eased 21 cents to \$19.32 in New York.

Confidence in the agreement was undermined by remarks made by the Kuwaiti oil minister, Al al-Baghi, in Vienna immediately after the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that his country would exceed its quota if others did so.

His remarks were interpreted as a reference to Saudi Arabia.

U.S. FUTURES

Table: U.S. FUTURES. Columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Rows: Grains, Metals, Limestone, Cattle, Hogs, Pork Bellies, Hogs, Cattle, Hogs, Pork Bellies, Hogs, Cattle, Hogs, Pork Bellies.

Air France to Get Infusion From State-Owned Concern

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — In the third major deal this week involving a state-owned company, Air France said Wednesday that it would get a cash injection of 1.5 billion francs (\$267 million) from Caisse des Dépôts & Consignations, the state-owned savings and deposits investment institution.

The injection by Caisse des Dépôts, which already owns 0.5 percent of the airline, takes the amount raised by the state airline, mainly from the state-controlled sector, to about 8.5 billion francs in 18 months.

It was the third transaction involving state-owned companies this week, just five weeks before legislative elections in which the ruling Socialists are expected to face an upset.

On Monday the sale of shares in the Adidas sporting-goods company, which was owned by the urban

affairs minister, Bernard Tapie, to state-controlled finance companies and other investors, caused controversy.

On Tuesday, a plan for the state and state-owned France Telecom to lend nearly 2.5 billion francs to the state-controlled computer maker, Compagnie des Machines Bull, was reported. A Bull spokesman said Wednesday that it would be "premature" to comment on those reports.

"Air France, which earlier this month borrowed 1.5 billion francs in a bond issue, said that the deal was intended to "meet the needs for finance linked to the development and modernization of the fleet." The carrier is to take delivery of 17 new airliners this year.

Half of the injection will be in the form of convertible bonds and the rest a perpetual subordinated loan with share-subscription rights, the carrier said.

The airline has been facing financial difficulties since acquiring other carriers and since the Gulf War in early 1991, which depressed traffic.

Its president, Bernard Attali, has said that the airline business is in the grip of a "suicidal" price war.

Air France has launched a tough plan to reduce costs with the aim of saving 3 billion francs per year and of reducing the size of its work force by 5,000 people between 1991 and 1993.

It also hopes to save 1 billion francs per year from its merger with the French airline UTA, but still expects to report a consolidated loss of more than 1.5 billion francs in 1993 after a loss of 3.2 billion francs in 1992.

The company expects to break even in 1994 unless the economic situation "deteriorates further."

(AFP, AP, Bloomberg)

Ukraine Faces Oil Cutbacks

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin said Wednesday that Moscow would be unable to fully meet its commitments to supply oil to Ukraine this year due to falling output.

Iar-Tass news agency quoted Mr. Chernomyrdin as saying Russia would only be able to supply Ukraine with a maximum of 15 million tons of oil, rather than a previously agreed level of 25 million tons.

Russian crude-oil output is expected to fall this year to between 340 and 347 million tons, from a level between 385 and 397 million tons in 1992.

Ukraine, which has a large refining industry but low supplies of crude, said earlier this year it needed 45 million tons of oil in 1993 and has pressed Moscow to deliver more.

Mr. Chernomyrdin had told reporters on Jan. 15 that Russia had agreed to a new ceiling of 20 million tons, up from 13 million tons promised earlier.

Moscow and Kiev are also in a dispute over prices for Russian gas sold to Ukraine and fees for transporting it.

EC Offers Little Solace For Big Steel-Sector Cut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BRUSSELS — The EC Commission offered Wednesday to shoulder what seems to be a lower-than-expected amount of the costs of a drastic cutback in European steel capacity in exchange for a sharper downsizing of the industry than it previously suggested.

A rescue plan for the steel sector, offered by Industry Commissioner Martin Bangemann and Competition Commissioner Karel Van Miert, would involve at least 480 million European Currency Units (\$564.7 million) of financial aid for costs involved in cutting capacity.

It was previously reported that the plan, which would run through 1995, would offer 900 million Ecu, an amount that is far less than the steel companies say it will cost them to close plants and retrain workers. The plan offered Wednesday suggests further spending by national governments. An estimated 50,000 jobs could be lost from the cutbacks, Mr. Bangemann said.

The steelmakers, he said, were suffering from the recession, increasing imports from Eastern Europe and the loss of the U.S. market, referring to stiff anti-dumping and subsidy duties recently imposed on EC steel. He added that he wanted Eastern European steel producers to agree to minimum prices on their exports to the Community.

Mr. Bangemann said the EC should cut 30 million metric tons of crude-steel capacity, up from the 25.8 million tons previously identified, and rolled products must be cut by at least 19 million tons, up from 17.9 million.

Last year, EC steel production was 132.5 million tons, down 3.1 percent from the 1991 level.

A report prepared for the Commission after consulting with companies identified 8.5 million tons of "sure and probable" planned capacity cuts in the crude-steel sector, and 17.3 million tons of possible cuts to the rolled-product sector, the report identified 19-26 million tons of overcapacity, with industry planning 6.6 million firm cuts and 11.3 million in possible reductions.

The Commission on Wednesday confirmed the outlines of a strategy that it will ask EC industry ministers to approve on Feb. 25. Mr. Bangemann said the Commission expected to complete its package in May and then seek pledges from companies by the end of September to cut capacity by 1995.

Mr. Miert said the Commission's plan would not subsidize the cost of steel production and that the EC would "monitor state aid closely."

In November, the United States moved to impose duties on 12 countries, including several EC nations, for subsidizing steel products. Then in January, it named 19 countries, including many of those previously cited, for dumping steel on the U.S. market at less than fair prices.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP, AP)

Investor's Europe				
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
1800	2800	2100		
1700	2700	2000		
1600	2600	1900		
1500	2500	1800		
1400	2400	1700		
1300	2300	1600		
1200	2200	1500		
1100	2100	1400		
1000	2000	1300		
900	1900	1200		
800	1800	1100		
700	1700	1000		
600	1600	900		
500	1500	800		
400	1400	700		
300	1300	600		
200	1200	500		
100	1100	400		
0	1000	300		
	900	200		
	800	100		
	700	0		
	600			
	500			
	400			
	300			
	200			
	100			
	0			

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	97.70	98.90	-0.61
Brussels	Stock Index	5,896.24	5,958.12	-0.37
Frankfurt	DAX	1,653.26	1,664.22	-0.66
Frankfurt	FAZ	681.06	654.13	-0.47
Helsinki	HEX	910.96	920.19	-1.00
London	Financial Times 30	2,176.60	2,171.30	+0.20
London	FTSE 100	2,814.00	2,812.20	+0.06
Madrid	General Index	231.70	234.90	-1.36
Milan	MIB	1,109.00	1,107.00	+0.18
Paris	CAC 40	1,904.97	1,878.18	+1.43
Stockholm	Affarsvaerlden	1,125.51	1,133.60	-0.71
Vienna	Stock Index	367.96	370.92	-0.79
Zurich	SBS	714.90	718.70	-0.81

Sources: Reuters, AFP
 International Herald Tribune

Jaguar, Seeking Return to Profit, Plans Sporty New Compact by 1998

REUTERS
BLARRITZ, France — Jaguar Cars Ltd. plans to unleash a compact, sporty sedan by 1998 to compete with full-line, large-volume manufacturers and ensure a return to profitability.

Nicholas Scheele, chairman of the unprofitable British carmaker,

a unit of Ford Motor Co. of the United States, said the car was still in its embryonic stages. "But we've always said that we think for Jaguar to get the kind of volumes that Jaguar needs to be a long-term, very profitable luxury car manufacturer, we need to build a third model," he said in an interview.

Jaguar currently offers two luxury models, the XJ6 sedan and its sportier sister, the XJS. They compete mainly with the Mercedes 200, 300 and S series, and with BMW's 5 and 7 series.

Mr. Scheele said that despite his company's large operating losses, which reached \$294 million last year, he was optimistic about the luxury car market. "It's very clear the growth in the luxury car market has been very, very significant and is still forecast to be very significant over the next several years," he said.

"You see a greater percentage of business going to luxury cars than at any time before, and that will continue," he added.

"Things are improving," said Mr. Scheele, who was in Biarritz with journalists test driving Jaguar's new XJ12 saloon. "I wouldn't say a dawn has risen, but there is some light," he added.

Jaguar still expects 1993 sales to rise by 25 percent, to 28,300 units.

Mr. Scheele said Ford, which bought Jaguar in 1989 for \$2.6 billion, did not expect Jaguar to hoist itself out of the red soon.

"Ford knows that Jaguar is not going to turn around tomorrow morning," he said. "They knew when they bought Jaguar that it was a long-haul proposition, and it's part of a strategic goal."

Audi to Trim 4,000 Jobs While Reducing Output

REUTERS
EICHSTAETT, Germany — Audi AG is planning to reduce production by up to 15 percent this year while cutting 4,000 jobs.

The management board chairman, Franz-Josef Korteum, told reporters late on Tuesday that production at the carmaker, a unit of Volkswagen AG, had probably reached its peak last year, when 492,100 cars were made, up from 450,319 in 1991.

Audi said in January that its 1992 sales rose to a record 16 billion Deutsche marks (\$9.72 billion), from 14.81 billion DM in 1991.

Mr. Korteum said Audi would reduce its global work force by 4,000 this year from the current 37,160, without making layoffs.

He also said Audi's pretax profit margin fell last year and would decline further in 1993. Mr. Korteum said the 1992 profit margin was below the goal of 6.5 percent, despite the "still good operating earnings."

Mr. Korteum did not provide actual profit figures, but said the decline in profit margins was mainly due to currency fluctuations.

He added that Audi planned to decide this year whether it would build a new plant in North America, adding that deliveries in the United States would rise to more than 20,000 this year from about 14,800 in 1992.

Audi also is planning to introduce a medium-sized car, smaller than its Audi 80 model, later this decade.

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Governments to Give Cash to DAF

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
AMSTERDAM — The troubled truckmaker DAF NV won a crucial cash injection from the Belgian and Dutch governments on Wednesday, but long-term finance from banks needed to fund a new summer DAF has still not been agreed on.

Economic Affairs Minister Koos Andriessen of the Netherlands said the Dutch and Flemish governments had reached an agreement to support DAF, at least until it indicates the size of the capital injection. He said it would clear the way for financial support from the banks.

Dutch radio said the government was prepared to support DAF with a sum of 225 million guilders (\$123 million), while the Flemish contribution would be somewhat lower. According to Belgian radio, the regional Flemish government will invest 1 billion Belgian francs (\$30 million), linked to guarantees of employment at DAF's factory in Westerlo.

Crippling losses and mounting debts forced DAF, Europe's sixth-biggest truckmaker, to file for court protection from its creditors two weeks ago. The company's administrators hope to salvage core businesses, but the slimmed-down DAF must secure funding to buy important assets it needs to keep making trucks from creditors.

A group of nine banks led by ABN-AMRO Holding NV has been studying a business plan since the week-

end for a new, smaller DAF but has not reached any decision yet, an ABN-AMRO spokesman said.

A senior British banker close to the negotiations said talks between the company and its banks were being held at DAF's Eindhoven headquarters on Wednesday and a decision may be made on Thursday when the banks gather in Amsterdam.

"We have not been asked for any additional money yet," he said, adding that it was not currently clear what the administrators were proposing.

Belgian unions warned on Tuesday that DAF planned to sack 612 workers at the Westerlo plant, but the Flemish premier, Luc Van den Brande, told Belgian radio he had "obtained guarantees for 735 jobs in Belgium."

Dutch and British administrators have said that many of DAF's 12,650 employees in the Netherlands, Britain and Belgium would lose their jobs, even if some operations were saved.

Separately, the Dutch financial daily Het Financieel Dagblad said that Associated Automotive Distributors of Johannesburg was interested in acquiring some activities of DAF NV. "It is not entirely clear to us which DAF divisions are up for disposal, but we are interested in expanding abroad," the newspaper quoted the managing director of the company, Roman Symonowicz, as saying in Johannesburg.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

Very briefly:

- The German government approved a reform package to transform the state railways into a joint-stock company run along commercial lines by 1994 with the intention of privatizing the rails after 2002.
 - British Airways PLC's takeover of Dan-Air was approved by the EC Commission, which ruled that BA would not dominate London-Brussels traffic.
 - Rhône-Poulenc said net profit rose 23.5 percent in 1992, to 1.5 billion francs (\$269 million), owing to gains of 872 million francs from disposals, while operating profit rose just 8.1 percent; the company predicted some earnings growth for 1993 despite "appalling" recession conditions.
 - Schneider SA said it had sold Jenmont Schneider Industrie, which had 1992 sales of 1.15 billion francs, to Framatome SA. Terms were not given.
 - Poland won praise from the International Monetary Fund for its economic adjustment, and the IMF said it was set to approve a \$700 million credit.
 - The Czech Republic's premier, Václav Klaus, called on Slovakia to devalue its koruna to help balance Czech-Slovak trade; Czech banks, meanwhile, were already quoting the Slovak koruna at just over 0.80 Czech koruna, down from 0.83 Monday and parity at the start of the year.
 - Philips Electronics NV said it planned to close its magnetic tape factory PD Magnetics BV in the Dutch town of Oosterhout, costing 235 jobs.
- Reuters, AFP, AFX, Bloomberg

SkopBank Needs More Aid

REUTERS
HELSINKI — SkopBank reported on Wednesday a 1992 pretax loss of 3.61 billion markkaa (\$614 million) and said it would need additional support of around 1.5 billion markkaa in 1993.

The bank is controlled by the Government Guarantee Fund, after being transferred from the Bank of Finland, which took it over in 1991, when the bank had a deficit of 4.91 billion markkaa.

SkopBank said its results would improve in 1993 but would still show a large loss, due to the economic situation and costs in reducing its international operations. "This means that, according to today's estimates, there is a need for additional support of about 1.5 billion markkaa," said Chief Executive Kaarlo Jannari.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
 Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest Chg
100	80	IBM	3.00	3.00	15	100	80	+1.00
120	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	20	120	100	+2.00
150	130	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15	150	130	+1.00
180	160	Novell	0.00	0.00	15	180	160	+1.00
200	180	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15	200	180	+1.00
250	230	Intel	0.00	0.00	15	250	230	+1.00
300	280	Motorola	0.00	0.00	15	300	280	+1.00
350	330	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.00	15	350	330	+1.00
400	380	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.00	15	400	380	+1.00
450	430	AMD	0.00	0.00	15	450	430	+1.00
500	480	ATI	0.00	0.00	15	500	480	+1.00
550	530	SGS-Thomson	0.00	0.00	15	550	530	+1.00
600	580	SGS	0.00	0.00	15	600	580	+1.00
650	630	SGS-Thomson	0.00	0.00	15	650	630	+1.00
700	680	SGS	0.00	0.00	15	700	680	+1.00
750	730	SGS-Thomson	0.00	0.00	15	750	730	+1.00
800	780	SGS	0.00	0.00	15	800	780	+1.00
850	830	SGS-Thomson	0.00	0.00	15	850	830	+1.00
900	880	SGS	0.00	0.00	15	900	880	+1.00
950	930	SGS-Thomson	0.00	0.00	15	950	930	+1.00
1000	980	SGS	0.00	0.00	15	1000	980	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest Chg
100	80	IBM	3.00	3.00	15	100	80	+1.00
120	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	20	120	100	+2.00
150	130	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15	150	130	+1.00
180	160	Novell	0.00	0.00	15	180	160	+1.00
200	180	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15	200	180	+1.00
250	230	Intel	0.00	0.00	15	250	230	+1.00
300	280	Motorola	0.00	0.00	15	300	280	+1.00
350	330	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.00	15	350	330	+1.00
400	380	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.00	15	400	380	+1.00
450	430	AMD	0.00	0.00	15	450	430	+1.00
500	480	ATI	0.00	0.00	15	500	480	+1.00
550	530	SGS-Thomson	0.00	0.00	15	550	530	+1.00
600	580	SGS	0.00	0.00	15	600	580	+1.00
650	630	SGS-Thomson	0.00	0.00	15	650	630	+1.00
700	680	SGS	0.00	0.00	15	700	680	+1.00
750	730	SGS-Thomson	0.00	0.00	15	750	730	+1.00
800	780	SGS	0.00	0.00	15	800	780	+1.00
850	830	SGS-Thomson	0.00	0.00	15	850	830	+1.00
900	880	SGS	0.00	0.00	15	900	880	+1.00
950	930	SGS-Thomson	0.00	0.00	15	950	930	+1.00
1000	980	SGS	0.00	0.00	15	1000	980	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Latest Chg
100	80	IBM	3.00	3.00	15	100	80	+1.00
120	100	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	20	120	100	+2.00
150	130	Oracle	0.00	0.00	15	150	130	+1.00
180	160	Novell	0.00	0.00	15	180	160	+1.00
200	180	Lotus	0.00	0.00	15	200	180	+1.00
250	230	Intel	0.00	0.00	15	250	230	+1.00
300	280	Motorola	0.00	0.00	15	300	280	+1.00
350	330	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.00	15	350	330	+1.00
400	380	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.00	15	400	380	+1.00
450	430	AMD	0.00	0.00	15	450	430	+1.00
500	480	ATI	0.00	0.00	15	500	480	+1.00
550	530	SGS-Thomson	0.00	0.00	15	550	530	+1.00
600	580	SGS	0.00	0.00	15	6		

SPORTS BASKETBALL

O'Neal: The Hero and the Goat 46-Point, 21-Rebound Game Lost on 5 Missed Foul Shots

Shaquille O'Neal's line in the boxscore was as impressive as they come: 46 points on 19-of-25 shooting, 21 rebounds and 5 blocked shots.

Read a little closer, however, and another line stands out: 8-of-16 free throw shooting.

Inaccuracy from the line has been O'Neal's weakness all season — he is just 59 percent on free throws — and on Tuesday night it helped cost the Orlando Magic a victory.

O'Neal missed five straight foul shots, four in overtime, as the Detroit Pistons won, 124-120.

"I missed a lot of free throws, so obviously I'm upset at that," O'Neal said. "I had a chance to put it away and I didn't put it away, but next time I'm in that situation, I'll put it away."

O'Neal's performance impressed Detroit's Joe Dumars, whose 39 points led a season-high tie set against Orlando on Jan. 2.

"I didn't need this game to tell me he's for real. This was just his confirmation," Dumars said.

Although O'Neal made a club-record 12 straight shots, the missed free throws struck in his mind.

"It was pretty frustrating," he said. "I'm the type of guy to have no excuse for missing free throws. I just miss them."

O'Neal's point total set a single-game record for most points scored at The Palace of Auburn Hills.

Olden Polynice, the Pistons' center, said before the game that he was joining the Reverend Jesse Jackson on a hunger strike to publi-

size opposition to U.S. immigration policies on Haitian refugees. Polynice was unclear on how long he will deny himself food. And

Golden State played without Chris Mullin (thumb injury), Billy Owens (knee injury) and leading rebounder Tyrone Hill (death in the family). San Antonio was without Sean Elliott (strained back) and Anjoine Carr (bruised right hand).

The Spurs outscored Golden State, 10-2, at the beginning of the third period and still led by 73-70 with 6:04 left. But the Warriors

four nights, had an eight-game winning streak snapped by undermanned Golden State in Oakland, California.

Golden State played without Chris Mullin (thumb injury), Billy Owens (knee injury) and leading rebounder Tyrone Hill (death in the family). San Antonio was without Sean Elliott (strained back) and Anjoine Carr (bruised right hand).

The Spurs outscored Golden State, 10-2, at the beginning of the third period and still led by 73-70 with 6:04 left. But the Warriors

outscored them, 29-10, to lead by 99-83 at the end of the period.

Trail Blazers 105, Hawks 90: Portland snapped a four-game home losing streak, its longest since the 1988-89 season.

Terry Porter's two free throws to open the fourth period gave Portland an 82-73 lead, and Rod Strickland's 3-point play gave the Blazers their highest lead, 92-82, with 4:46 left.

Dominique Wilkins, who had a game-high 31 points, responded with six straight points, closing the lead to 92-88. But Portland outscored the Hawks, 13-2, the rest of the way.

Eurosport Still Talking With NBA

The merged European sports channel, Eurosport, which plans to begin broadcasting March 1, said Wednesday that it expects to announce at the end of this month the schedule of National Basketball Association games it intends to carry. A spokesman said negotiations with the NBA still are taking place.

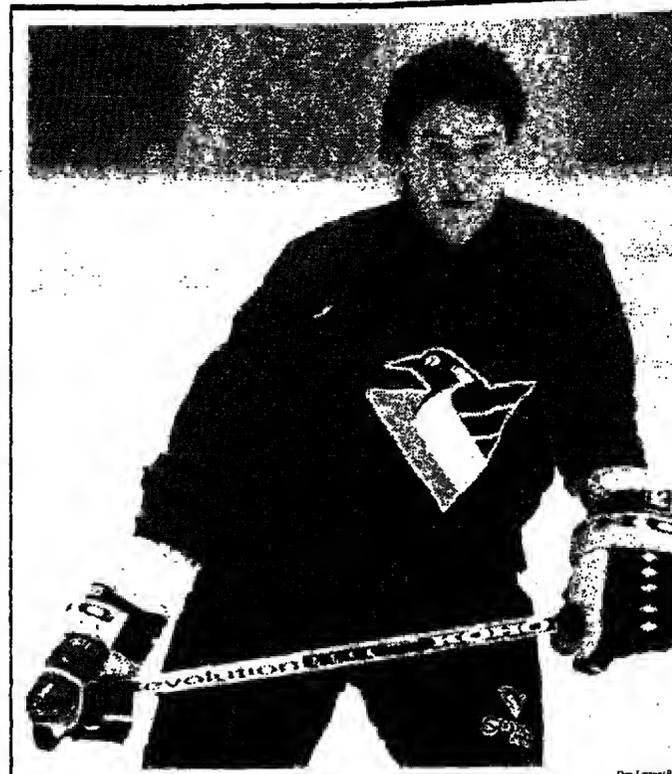
The channel is the result of a merger between the two existing European sports services, Eurosport and the European Sports Network.

Johnson to Play Game in Helsinki

Magic Johnson, who retired from the NBA in October, will play in an exhibition game in Finland in the spring.

Johnson's agent, Lon Rosen, has confirmed that Johnson will be joined by other retired NBA stars, including George Gervin, Bob McAdoo and Alex English, plus Oscar Schmidt of Brazil, for a game on May 9 against the Helsinki YMCA, Finland's national champion.

Moses Malone of the Milwaukee Bucks also is listed for the game. He hasn't played in the NBA this season because of an injury.



Lemieux Returns To the Ice

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — While Mario Lemieux continues his cancer radiation therapy and works out with the Pittsburgh Penguins, his teammates' optimism rises.

Lemieux declined to be interviewed, but laughed and joked with reporters and fellow players after he practiced Tuesday. It was the second time in a week that Lemieux, who has Hodgkin's disease, skated with the Penguins.

"To see him out there and see him looking so good out there, you start thinking in your mind that 'Hey, the day his radiation ends is the day he's going to be skating up,'" said teammate Joe Mullen.

When Lemieux was diagnosed last month as having Hodgkin's disease, doctors said the radiation treatments could drain his energy. They also said Lemieux, who has been tied for Buffalo's Pat LaFontaine, could be forced off the ice beyond the four weeks it took to complete therapy.

"The biggest therapeutic part of it is just being with us and having some sense of normalcy in his life," said goalie Tom Barraso.

Mario Lemieux, who is taking radiation treatment for cancer, working out with his NHL teammates.

BC's Easy Victory Ends With Battle

The Associated Press

There was no dispute about who won the game. The coaches, Jim O'Brien of Boston College and Paul Evans of Pittsburgh, just couldn't agree on how the game should've been played.

O'Brien, Evans and players from both teams got into a pushing-and-shoving match Tuesday night mo-

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

ments after Boston College had routed the No. 17 Panthers, 79-56.

The 23-point loss was Pitt's worst at home since an 87-56 defeat by St. John's during the 1984-85 season, and was the Panthers' most one-sided in Evans' seven seasons.

The argument began when Evans asked O'Brien why the Eagles had gone into a stewdown with a big lead and time running out.

"I said, 'I don't think you ought to be in a four-corner offense with a 23-point lead and your starters in.' You just don't do that," Evans said. "I don't think you'd see Louie Carnesecca or John Thompson do that."

Retorted O'Brien: "The thing that's interesting to me is we're good old Boston College when we're in last place and everybody's kicking our rears and there's no problem. But as soon as we have

Coaches In Uproar

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — With three Division I head coaches having been dismissed this season, the National Association of Basketball Coaches warned Tuesday that intercollegiate sports were mirroring professional sports.

"These colleges are looking like major league baseball franchises," said Jim Haney, the association's executive director, citing the dismissal since November of Tom Miller of Army, Kohn Smith of Utah State and Lou Campanelli of the University of California.

Campanelli's sudden firing last week touched off the reaction from the association, which was the first time in its 66-year history that it has publicly condemned the dismissal of one of its members.

The group, whose 16-member advisory board includes prominent coaches like Denny Crum of Louisville, P.J. Carlesimo of Seton Hall and Mike Krzyzewski of Duke, has no real clout within the college community and is trying to increase its influence in the rule- and policy-making process.

"The NABC board acknowledges the authority of any institution's administration to hire and fire coaches," Haney said. "The NABC does not contest that role. What the board is concerned with is that the coaches be provided due process."

Real Lesson at Cal: Don't Treat People Like Dogs

By Tony Kornheiser

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — All this fuss about Lou Campanelli getting the boot at the University of California, All week long, every college basketball game I watched, somebody was going on about how Campanelli should not have been fired. And every day I picked up a paper, somebody was writing the same thing: Campanelli should not have been fired.

Vantage Point

Not in the middle of the season! Not with a winning record!

Not because a few players were unhappy! A few players are always unhappy!

And who's saying these things? Who are all these people defending Lou Campanelli? Mostly, basketball coaches.

Or former coaches, like Dick Vitale and Billy Packer on television. Or play-by-play guys who are good friends with coaches. Or sportswriters who dilly coaches, fastening on to them like barnacles. The basketball media establishment.

Whose side do you think they are going to be on? They think the players have almost nothing to do with basketball. They think it's a board game diagrammed by geniuses who are certified by them.

They are wrong.

Cal was justified in dropping Lou Campanelli.

He was an abusive bully, as made clear in the article in *The New York Times* (1/17, Feb. 16). He reportedly cursed his players incessantly. He belittled them so often that they held a players-only meeting recently and voted to express their discontent to the athletic director, Robert Bockrath.

Meanwhile, Bockrath had already gotten a large dose of Campanelli when he inadvertently overheard a vulgar locker-room tirade at halftime of a previous game. "It was so incredibly bad," Bockrath said. "The players were beaten down and in trouble psychologically."

Bockrath was shocked — and he had played for that madman Bo Schembechler at Michigan!

A few days later Campanelli was fired.

"What you say in a locker room should be between the

coach and the players, and no one else's business," Campanelli said. "I did nothing immoral. When you commit a crime, you at least get a trial. All I got was a bullet to the head."

Oh, please.

When are these guys going to get it? It's not just about steering clear of the NCAA investigators.

You can't treat people like dogs.

Don't tell me the locker room is sacred, and that What Is Said There, Stays There, because the 19-year-old you have just berated carries that out with him. It perpetuates a cycle of abuse. If you teach him that the only way to inspire people is to psychologically attack them, he'll teach that to his kids.

Don't tell me everybody curses at their players, because that doesn't make it right. There's too much boot camp Machiavelli. Why do we think screaming is the key to victory? Who died and named Bobby Knight the Avatar of Behavior?

Cal is a college campus. Cal is not the pros, regardless of Jason Kidd. College is about getting better, not getting yelled at. Talented as they may be, these are college kids: 18, 19 and 20 years old. Can you imagine how long a chemistry professor would last if he cursed at his students every day? Not another minute is bow long.

Sportswriters are always being told by college coaches: Hey, don't write bad stuff about this team. They're young. Be kind to them.

Shouldn't coaches be kind to them too? Or is the business of basketball — even at this tender age — like the business of real estate in "Glenary Glen Ross," and is everybody involved in it desperate to meet their quotas?

One of the more interesting defenses of Campanelli came from a local coach who knew Campanelli from James Madison, and said he was always this way. "It couldn't have come as a surprise to Cal," he said. "So how come they recently extended his contract? How come they didn't let him finish the season?"

My answer was: If he was always abusive, then whenever you fire him is the right time.

When I was younger and playing sports, I thought coaches could say whatever they wanted to me, and they were right

because they were coaches. Now that I have children playing sports, I'm more concerned with a coach's conduct. Dignity begets dignity. Abuse begets abuse.

I am not moved by the argument that universities have to stand by their coaches and against their players, or else they are giving in to caprice. If you have the whole team disgusted with you, maybe it's your fault. That's how revolutions start with the peasants oppressed by the kings.

As it is, some big-time coaches are too big. They are allowed to run their programs like feudal lords.

THE COLLEGES bear some blame: They snobbishly exclude their coaches from the faculty. They should offer tenure to basketball coaches like they do to 18th Century Literature teachers. A great liberal arts institution like Cal ought to value them both. But coaches are Hessians now, hired to win games and make money. And like Hessians, they can be dismissed without notice.

That may be why the National Association of Basketball Coaches condemned the dismissal on Tuesday: because Campanelli was winning games, and making money, and was axed without warning.

They wanted me to bring in great players. I did. They wanted me to win. I was. Now that's not enough? Now I have to be nice to my players? And though I have a contract, I have no job security?

The television and print basketball establishment will tell you that this is about a school's responsibility to coaches. That it's about jelly-livered administrators caving in to players and the implicit threat of transfer. That coaches are out on a narrow limb, and there's a frightening trend toward sawing them off.

What it's about is a thin, fortunate group of very highly paid gym rats who are inexplicably valued by the culture — and how some of them are deluded about where they stand in the moral order.

Lou Campanelli treated his players shabbily, and they rebelled.

The winds of social change swept in and blew Lou Campanelli away.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



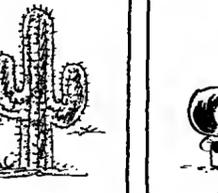
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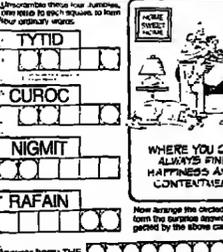
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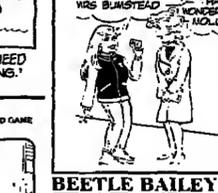
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سورنا من الامم

SPORTS



Jean-Pierre Papin, flying in Tel Aviv, forced Israeli goalkeeper Benny Ginsburg to make two brilliant saves before Eric Cantona put France ahead in the 26th minute.

Striker Platt Gets 4 Goals As England Wins by 6-0

Platt's first two goals gave England a 2-0 halftime lead at Wembley. He then scored the third in the 67th minute and the fifth seven minutes from the end. The chance to get his fifth, and the England record for a match, came in the last few seconds, when Loris Zaneotti brought down Tony Dorigo. But goalkeeper Pier Luigi Benedettini guessed correctly and dove to his left to block Platt's well-hit penalty. Carlton Palmer and Les Ferdinand also scored for England, which consolidated its second-place position in Group 2. Norway has seven points from four matches and England has five from three, with the Netherlands in third place with three from three. With Alan Shearer, Ian Wright and Alan Smith all out through injury, Platt left his midfield position to play as a striker and from the move quickly paid off. In the 13th minute, Lazio's Paul Gascoigne floated in a corner, John Barnes headed the ball on and Platt headed it in from close range. France 4, Israel 0: Laurent Blanc scored twice in the Tel Aviv suburb of Ramat Gan as France kept up the pressure at the top of Group 6. The victory gives France six points and a tie with Sweden and Bulgaria, although the Swedes have played one match less. The defeat, Israel's fourth in the competition, keeps its firmly rooted at the bottom of the group. The French were dominant from the start. Milan striker Jean-Pierre Papin brought two brilliant saves out of Israeli goalkeeper Benny Ginsburg before Eric Cantona of Manchester United finally put the French ahead in the 26th minute. Cantona's goal was typical of the French attackers' flair as he latched onto Didier Deschamps' cross to beat Ginsburg with a well-placed volley. The French continued their barrage in the second period, with Niemi defender Blanc scoring twice. The first goal, in the 61st minute, was a close-range header off Cantona's corner. Blanc's second goal came off a well-struck shot from the edge of the box. Two minutes from time, Alain Roche of Paris St. Germain eluded

Whitbread Yachts: The Race Has Begun, to Merger

By Barbara Lloyd New York Times Service NEW YORK — A race boat's nationality is usually marked by the flag it flies. But in this year's Whitbread Round the World Race, mergers of every sort are shaping campaigns into multinational alliances. They include rather obscure efforts by yachtsmen from the former Soviet Union. Others are more highly charged campaigns led by newcomers to the round-the-world scene like Chris Dickson of New Zealand and Dennis Conner of San Diego. Last Sunday, yachtsmen from Ukraine unloaded their new 60-foot (18-meter) Whitbread sailboat in Tampa, Florida. It was transported from Ukraine by freighter so that final work could be done in Tampa. But there is still a question as to whether the yacht, Odessa 200, will make it to the start line. Like many of the fully crewed Whitbread campaigns, the team is short on money and time.

Fazisi's designer, Vladimir Murnikov of Russia, has established a design firm, M-Yachts, in Westport, Massachusetts. The boat he is creating, an 82-foot maxi-yacht, is being built near Moscow. "This race is not exactly a national event, as opposed to the America's Cup, which is," Murnikov said in a recent interview. "That's why the Whitbread has a great spirit of camaraderie. When you are all out in the Southern Ocean together, you must depend on each other. There is no one else." The link with the United States, for its technology and management expertise, is crucial for many of the Soviet yachtsmen. But other alliances in the Whitbread are being forged for far different reasons. Conner, for example, is building his first Whitbread boat in Venice. The yacht will be named Winston, for Conner's sponsor, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco International. Team Dennis Conner reads like a who's who in Whitbread competition: Brad Butterworth, a New Zealander who was tactician aboard the last Whitbread winner, Stenlager 2, is Winston's skipper; Gordon Maguire of Ireland, a former Whitbread skipper, is Winston's watch leader. The majority of the crew is from New Zealand, but other team members are from Italy, the Netherlands and France. The boat, however, will represent the USA Yacht Club of New York. Teddy Turner, a yachtsman who has tried unsuccessfully for the last several years to garner sponsorship money for a 1993-94 Whitbread campaign, questions how Winston can be called an American effort. Turner bought a second-hand Swedish Whitbread yacht and had hoped to build a new boat. He has named his effort, which called for an all-American crew, Challenge America. "Conner's boat is being built in Italy, and most of his crew is from New Zealand," said Turner. "If we don't make it, there probably won't be an American entry in the 1993 Whitbread race."

Bill Trenkle, a Conner associate, disagrees. He said that both he and Conner and a few other American crewmen will sail in various legs of the race. The core crew of the boat was chosen for its Whitbread expertise. "There aren't many Americans who excel in this kind of yachting," Trenkle said. Dickson is one of the most knowledgeable sailors about the amalgamation of nationalities on a boat. In 1992, he sailed as skipper for Japan's first America's Cup effort. In the coming Whitbread race, he is being sponsored by Chuo Advertising and Communications of Japan. But his campaign is based in New Zealand, and his crew is mostly from there.

Japanese Paddles In From Hawaii The Associated Press TOKYO — Veteran yachtsman Kenichi Horie arrived Wednesday on the southern Japanese island of Okinawa aboard his 7.9-meter (26-foot) long plastic boat, having paddled it 7,500 kilometers (4,500 miles) from Honolulu. "What I want to do now is to take a bath," he said after a 107-day solo crossing of the Pacific on a boat whose propeller is powered by his own paddles. Horie, 54, who has sailed non-stop and alone around the world, said that "compared with previous voyages, I didn't run into any tropical storms or typhoons at all so I didn't have any trouble." Horie reached 128 degrees east longitude — a goal set, he said, because "I didn't have any confidence in controlling the boat to reach a particular site" — on Saturday. This was towed by ship the 600 kilometers north to Naha, Okinawa, where he arrived Wednesday. New York.

SIDELINES

Belcher Signs With Angry Reds CINCINNATI (AP) — Pitcher Tim Belcher agreed to a one-year, \$3.75 million contract Wednesday with the Cincinnati Reds, avoiding an arbitration hearing scheduled for Thursday morning. The agreement came after arbitrator Richard Bloch's ruling that awarded All-Star second baseman Big Roberts \$3.9 million for 1993, a decision that the Reds' general manager, Jim Bowden, called "a disgrace." The Reds had offered \$2.7 million to Roberts, who made \$1.5 million last year. Belcher, who had a 15-14 record and 3.91 ERA last year, had submitted a \$4 million figure for arbitration, compared with the \$2.1 million he made last season. The Reds had offered \$3.3 million.

For the Record Prime Minister John Major said his government has pledged \$75 million (\$109 million) to Manchester's bid to stage the 2000 Olympic Games, and would guarantee that all facilities are built, partly by private financing and partly by public funding. Alexander Karlovich, the Olympic superheavyweight champion, failed a drug test just before going to Barcelona, the CIS assistant trainer, Leonty Goncharenko, said Wednesday, confirming a Soviet sports newspaper report quoting the chief trainer, Vasil Alexeyev. Goncharenko said former Soviet Olympic champions Anatoli Khrapaty and Yuri Zakharevich has also used drugs. Olympic medalist Edward Zverovka has been charged with drunken driving in the crash last week that killed his fiancée, world champion rhythmic gymnast Oksana Kostina, Moscow police said.

SCOREBOARD Table with columns for NBA Standings, Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Major College Scores. Includes team names, wins/losses, and scores for various games.

HOCKEY NHL Standings Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Campbell Conference. Includes team names, wins/losses, and goal differential.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Section containing various advertisements: Today's INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT, PERSONALS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MAIL ORDER, BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, AGED, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE, AGED, REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE.

ART BUCHWALD

Frequent-Flier Suicide

WASHINGTON — Every time you see an aviation executive on television, he's crying poverty. All the airlines are losing money and nobody knows why.



Buchwald

I do. Just this morning I received my latest frequent-flier accounting statement. For taking three flights to Newark I was entitled to five free trips around the world or one business-class seat on the next space shuttle from Cape Canaveral.

Apparently, there's nothing you do today that does not entitle you to a free airline ticket. When I opened the frequent-flier envelope, all sorts of colored coupons fell out informing me how I could build up airline mileage. If I used Purina dog food it would go into the computer. If I stayed in a hotel I would get points for just sleeping there. If I used any microwave to heat up a can of chicken soup I could get a round-trip ticket to visit Aunt Milly in Hawaii.

The airlines seem to be the only industry that gives away the very commodity they're supposed to be selling.

Jay McKenzie, the marketing director for Southern Freeline Airlines, is very proud of his company's free mileage policy.

"Frequent-flier mileage is our way of saying thank you to all the people who take our airline — or are thinking of taking our airline in the future."

I said, "I can understand you rewarding those who fly your airline, but it doesn't make much sense to give away free trips to people who jog in Central Park."

"The airline wants to attract many people who ordinarily don't fly — teenage baby sitters, green card holders, people to state prisons," Jay told me. "To do this we must persuade them that there is something in it for them. If we can provide an Orkin man and his wife with a free trip to Acapulco, we consider that we've done a good merchandising job."

"Don't all these trips cut down on your cash flow?" I asked. Jay replied, "Admittedly, we could benefit from more profits, but once you go down the frequent-flier glide path, it's hard to turn back. The competition is always breathing down your neck. We heard that TWA is offering 20,000 miles if you watch 14 hours of basketball a week. Obviously we have to top that if we're going to stay in business."

"How do you plan to do it?" "We're working out a deal with the icebergs lettuce people. Every time you buy a head of lettuce we'll credit you with 2,500 miles."

"If you're handing out free mileage for everyone, what are you using for money to keep your planes flying?"

"We're giving our mechanics 25,000 free bonus miles for every plane they fix correctly. They love the incentive and will work late into the night to earn enough to get them to Europe."

"Dare I inquire how the stockholders are doing with all the free rides?"

Jay said, "Not bad. We give them a 4,400-mile bonus for every point that the stock goes down."

"Nobody loses according to your marketing campaign."

"Aviation is something that requires special selling. If a guy knows he can stay in a bed-and-breakfast hotel and get frequent-flier miles, he's going to sleep better. If he buys a set of golf clubs and gets a ticket to Argentina, he is ahead of the game. The next time he wants to fly somewhere, he'll take Southern Freeline Airlines."

Jay handed me a certificate. "What is this?" "We're crediting you with 14,000 miles for wearing a blue shirt."

Singing the Blues, in More Ways Than One

By Richard Harrington

WASHINGTON — "I hope I lose these blues as I get a little older, so blues get off my shoulder." Thirty-six years older than when he first recorded "Blues Get Off My Shoulder," Bobby Parker is still trying to lose the blues. Tonight he's playing in a small neighborhood bar in Takoma Park, a gig that will pay a few hundred bucks.

The guitarist turns the tiny stage into a ring, punching out furious single-string notes. His tenor voice is both gritty and sweet. Parker displays the veteran showman's gift for filling any space, no matter how small, and folks soon abandon their conversations to eke toward the stage. Parker rolls through "It's Hard but It's Fair" and "I Call Her Baby." When the show ends, he steps hurriedly into the street, where he paces anxiously, awaiting the next set, the next round. Bobby Parker — after 30 years of living hand-to-mouth, driving a truck, getting ripped off by other musicians, years of singing other people's songs in low-life clubs — is fighting for the success that should have been his a long time ago.

Parker's new album, "Bent Out of Shape," is his first, coming after three decades of obscurity and neglect. Louisiana-born, Los Angeles-based, Bobby Parker has been a Washington institution since 1961, when he abandoned the fabled Chitlin Circuit after a stopover at the old Howard Theatre. Since then he's mostly worked out of the spotlight in a succession of small nightclubs, lounges and military bases.

"If nobody knew anything about his past, they could still sense the authority in his singing and playing, a sound that sets him apart as being one of the greater blues artists out there," says the producer Hammond Scott, who signed Parker to Black Top last fall.

You won't find Bobby Parker's name in any music book, but you will find him mentioned in the liner notes of the Beatles' boxed "Masterworks" under the song "Day Tripper." "Written by John around a guitar riff in 'Watch Your Step,' an obscure rhythm and blues tune by Bobby Parker that he had admired."

The British guitarist Robin Trower admired the song too. A well-known Jimi Hendrix disciple, Trower told Guitar Player magazine in 1980 that "the best stuff I've ever heard is... on a record called 'Watch Your Step' by a bloke named Bobby Parker." Trower liked it so much he nicked it for Procol Harum's "Whiskey Train." Until recently, you couldn't find Bobby Parker in the record store either, unless you found a collector's store that had copies of two Parker singles, unavail-



Bobby Parker's new album comes after three decades of obscurity and neglect.

able since the early '60s. But you could hear Parker's "Watch Your Step" on "Led Zeppelin II." The song "Moby Dick" is a guitar-for-note ripoff (credited to drummer John Bonham and bassist John Paul Jones). Or you could bump up Stevie Nicks' honest version, recorded with the Spencer Davis Group in 1966.

Part of the problem, Parker admits decades too late, is that "I didn't do my homework when it came to protections. We just cut songs. And all of 'em got away from me." There is a measure of self-sabotage in his story, but Parker declines any responsibility for his failures, suggesting that if he didn't have bad luck, he might not have any luck at all.

In many ways, time seems to have stood still for Parker these 30 years. Slight, red-thin, always immaculately coiffed, Parker wears a '60s-style shellacked hairdo. He favors pointy boots and leather suits. The mustache and goatee look drawn on. Parker hardly looks his age, which is prob-

ably mid-50s. The hair is so spectacular that it has created a running joke among his peers. They attribute Parker Standard Time — he arrives two hours late for rehearsals, doesn't bother showing up for interviews — to obsessive hair care.

"I don't care what they think," Parker responds, a tad testily. He is in the basement of his town house in Clinton, Maryland, where he's built a studio. It is crammed with recording equipment, hair products and mirrors, including one motorcycle-style mirror attached to a stool that allows Parker a view of the back of his pompadour. It's like something you'd expect of James Brown, even though Parker grins his teeth every time he hears the obvious comparison. Like Brown, Parker has ego to burn; unlike Brown, he has almost nothing to show for it. Not yet, anyway.

Like the album, the new Bobby Parker Band is part of a reclamation project that

has enveloped its subject off and on for close to a quarter of a century. Bobby Parker has seemed indifferent to the pull of fame. And yet, once upon a time, some folks thought Bobby Parker might become another Jimi Hendrix. That was in 1969, when Fleetwood Mac invited Parker to England, where he was already familiar to the white blues mafia, which included Jimmy Page, Eric Clapton and John Mayall. They knew Parker from his 1958 Vee Jay single, "Blues Get Off My Shoulder" and the 1961 V-Tone single, "Watch Your Step." British musicians in the '60s were avid collectors of obscure R&B and blues singles.

"It was a great experience," says Parker of his long-ago squoorn, "but they wanted me to act like Hendrix and I was a traditional bluesman. It was a disappointment that everybody was channeled that way and not perceptive to other things."

Unfortunately, Parker had little control over his guitar riffs, particularly the one in "Watch Your Step." It wasn't long before Parker heard it again, barely disguised in the British Walkers' local hit, "Watch Yourself," then in his pal Link Wray's "Black Widow" and most notably in Led Zeppelin's "Moby Dick."

"I felt ripped off," he concedes. "A lot of people were playing that lick on different songs. Jimmy Page once told me, 'We really did like that song — that riff opened up a lot of avenues.'"

Unfortunately, it didn't open them for Bobby Parker. He got no royalties from V-Tone and none from the pirated version by Led Zeppelin.

Parker has never sued anyone for copyright infringement of "Watch Your Step," but even if he did, he doesn't own most of the song anymore. He sold 75 percent of his rights in the early '70s to New York publisher Ivan Mogull for \$1,000.

Today, what Parker wants most is to impress his family back in California. "The family hated me, they hate me today," he says flatly. "It was always 'He ain't going to do nothing.' Now I want to regain my self-respect with my people out there. Other than my lady here, I really don't have no family and it bugs me." (Parker, who never married or had children, has shared his town house with a companion for the past several years.) Parker knows the costs of his checkered career — "it kept me from staying in school, led to a split with my family" — but he's slow to regret.

PEOPLE

Oscars: 'Unforgiven,' 'Howards End' Lead

"Howards End," the lush English drama about love transcending class lines, and Clint Eastwood's revisionist Western "Unforgiven" lead the Academy Award nominations with nine apiece. They were nominated for best picture, as were "The Crying Game," "A Few Good Men" and "Scent of a Woman." Nominations for best actor were Eastwood, Al Pacino for "Scent of a Woman," Stephen Rea, "The Crying Game," Denzel Washington, "Malcolm X," and Robert Downey Jr., "Chaplin." Best actress selections: Emma Thompson for "Howards End," Michelle Pfeiffer, "Love Field," Mary McDonnell, "Passion Fish," and Catherine Deneuve, "Indochine." Eastwood named a select group nominated for acting and directing in the same year. Other directing selections were James Ivory for "Howards End," Robert Altman for "The Player," Neil Jordan for "The Crying Game," and Martin Brest for "Scent of a Woman." In addition to picture, director, supporting and lead actress, "Howards End" was nominated for art direction, cinematography, costume design, original score and adapted screenplay. "Unforgiven" was also nominated for art direction, cinematography, editing, sound and original screenplay. Foreign language nominees were Russia's "Close to Eden," Belgium's "Daens," France's "Indochine," Uruguay's "A Place in the World" and Germany's "Sobibor." The awards will be presented March 29.

Charles W. Colson, 61, the White House "hatchet man" who went to jail in the Nixon Watergate scandal and later built a ministry for inmates, won the \$1 million Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion. The award will be given May 12 at Buckingham Palace in London.

TV-Movie, a German magazine, says it has nude photographs of Princess Diana but in tends to return them. A magazine spokesman said the photos were believed to have been taken in the early '80s at a private home in Britain.

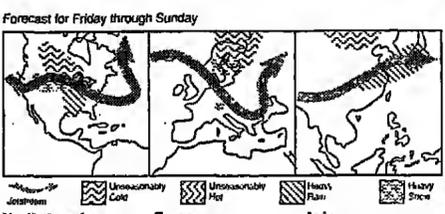
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Exhibition of Rodin Is Opened in Beijing

BEIJING — Chinese lined up in the cold for the opening at the China Art Gallery of an exhibition of Rodin's works. There have been only a few exhibitions in China of Western artists in the past decade. The month-long exhibit will also go to Shanghai.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, North America, Middle East, and Oceania. Columns include location, today's high/low, and tomorrow's high/low.



Forecast for Friday through Sunday. A storm will likely spread snow into Chicago over the weekend; the snow could reach Detroit and Toronto as well. Sunny but chilly weather...

Table with weather forecasts for Asia and Africa. Columns include location, today's high/low, and tomorrow's high/low.

North America. A storm will likely spread snow into Chicago over the weekend; the snow could reach Detroit and Toronto as well. Sunny but chilly weather...

Table with weather forecasts for Latin America. Columns include location, today's high/low, and tomorrow's high/low.

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS: 1 Certain compensation, 9 Gentle soul, 13 Pianist Giesels, 14 Home of a biblical witch, 16 Theatrical award, 17 Sorcery lacks lorne, 19 Canadian Indian, 20 Nurses' stations, 21 Actor Alan and family, 22 Many moons, for short, 24 Scottish, 25 Blister, 26 Take more than one's share, 27 Everyone except Cavett, 31 In addition, 34 Redolence, 36 Stein-line ending, 37 Bridge ace, e.g., 38 Grain beard, 40 Cheer for Battle, 41 Become cognizant, 42 Swerve, 44 Jap. rulers, 48 Acquire without credit, 49 Shakespearean villain, 50 Toxic insecticide, 51 Inge's "Stop", 54 Metamorphosis, 62 Cloudlike, 69 Thin, 60 Blind crossing signal, 62 "Rosamond" composer, 63 Amadillo, 64 Dull sound, 65 Equal, 66 Fischer triumph, 67 Weakens.

Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 17. A crossword puzzle grid with filled-in words.

Down crossword puzzle clues and solutions. Includes clues like 'Void', 'Needle case', 'Storage base', 'Old Glory sans palor', 'Poet Sexton', 'Transmits', 'Sharp, abrupt sound', 'De Klerk's predecessor', 'Leveret, e.g.', 'Turkish title', 'Turkish title', 'Turkish title'.

BOOKS

THE RULES OF SEDUCTION

By Daniel L. Magida. 422 pages. \$21.95. Houghton Mifflin.

Reviewed by Lawrence S. Dietz

ABOUT 35 years ago John O'Hara's work fell out of favor with New York's literary Establishment, which was losing interest in WASPs. O'Hara's universe was bounded by Back Bay Boston on the north and the Philadelphia Main Line on the south, with an occasional stop in Gibbsville, Pennsylvania. New York began embracing work about a grittier, urban world.

I mention this because I was struck, reading Daniel Magida's compelling account of a young

man's coming of age, at the strange contemporary intersection of old money and New York ennui (the world of downtown nightclubs, cocaine and casual bisexuality), that it is not unlike O'Hara. I mean that to be a serious compliment.

Magida tells us the story of John Newland's 28th birthday, the date when the trusts established for him terminate. Newland has been carrying around some heavy baggage for 13 years: His parents were killed in a car crash one summer evening, returning from a dinner party with his lawyer father's most important client, a party young John refused to attend.

His father had been the sort to play ball or ice hockey with him even after having more than a few drinks; his mother would read him Robert Frost and then discuss with him whether good fences in

fact make good neighbors." It was a childhood world of genteel privilege, of proper schools, dancing classes, and most of all, a sense of societal place. And all WASP.

This prepares him to prowling the New York streets as a magazine writer. The outfit he works for is "the plaything of a rich lady of a certain age, whose goal was to own a publication that none of her friends would read (though all of them did)." Newland writes about movies and also covers, with a lot of what New Yorkers proudly call "antidote," cultural events of a sort to which he is invited because of his family background.

His course is to be intelligent and burdened with the constricted expectations of his class. Then there is the problem of his looks: His swimmer's body and gorgeous green eyes make him attractive to

both men and women. He only rarely accedes to the desires of the former, more often to the latter. The title of the book, far more risqué than its content, refers to Newland's practice of not initiating sexual encounters.

Newland has agreed, more from psychic inertia than from passion, to become engaged to a beautiful woman who seems, to anyone who has spent a lifetime reading the society announcements in The New York Times, to be the perfect match: Kate Welland, the daughter of the head of the bank that administers Newland's family trust. In Kate's world, "men worked and women arranged. Even when women worked, they worked at jobs that were just another form of arranging, like Kate's job publishing art books, setting up gallery shows."

Kate is off on a two-week trip to

Switzerland when Newland's birthday rolls around. He reluctantly celebrates with friends in a club, alternating glasses of Wild Turkey and lines of cocaine in the men's room. Disgusted with himself, he flees. After he passes out, Timothy, one of his friends, takes him to a vacation house in northwestern Connecticut.

When Newland wakes up, sober, he decides to stay on with his friend, and then, suddenly, falls in love with Timothy's sister, Ellen. "The Rules of Seduction" is about the decision Newland must make between the two women, and his discovery that his editor values his talent more than his social connections.

Lawrence S. Dietz wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal from a major British event, South was headed for catastrophe. He could not open one no-trump because the British style was to use that bid as weak with no vulnerable. He ventured the bid on the next round, rather than passing, after the opponents had each bid a major suit. North naturally thought that South held a stronger hand with a heart stopper, and raised. East naturally doubled, and South had nowhere to go.

Looking at all four hands, it is easy to see that West could have cashed six heart tricks. East would eventually have scored a club trick, and down two would have been the likely result. But the West player was not looking at all four hands. He naturally supposed that South held Q-x-x of hearts, and that it

would pay him to lead another suit and wait for a heart lead from his partner.

When he led the spade nine, a perfectly reasonable choice, it was a revelation to South. West, he decided, must have a six-card heart suit that was not solid, and East therefore held a singleton honor.

South won the opening lead with the spade king and led a club to his jack. He expected this to lose, and assumed that West would still be reluctant to attack hearts. When the club jack held, he took the bull by the horns and led a heart himself. This put it squarely to West. What was South up to? West knew that South was subtle enough to lead a heart from either x-x-x or Q-x-x. The latter seemed more likely in the light of the bidding, so he played his ten and his hand was

suddenly dead. His partner had to win with the queen, and South had little trouble making his doubled contract with an overtrick.

Bridge hand diagram showing North and South hands with cards and suits. Includes a bidding table and a note: 'East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East. 1♣ 1♥ Pass 1♠ N.T. 2♣ 2 N.T. Dbl. Pass Pass Pass. West led the spade nine.'



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سكرا من الامل